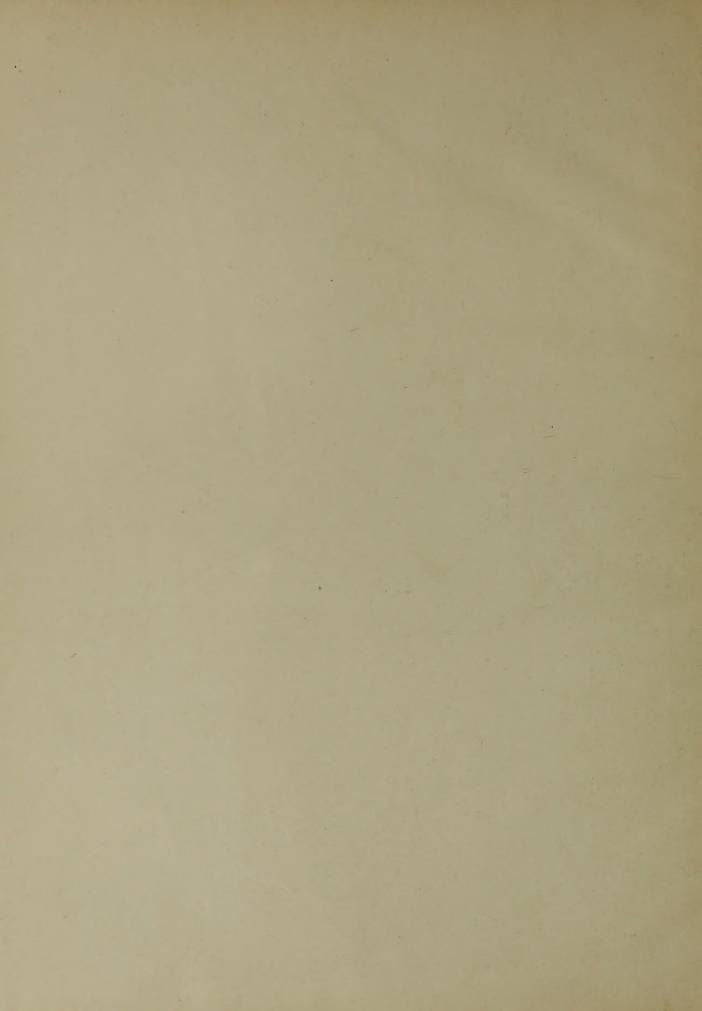
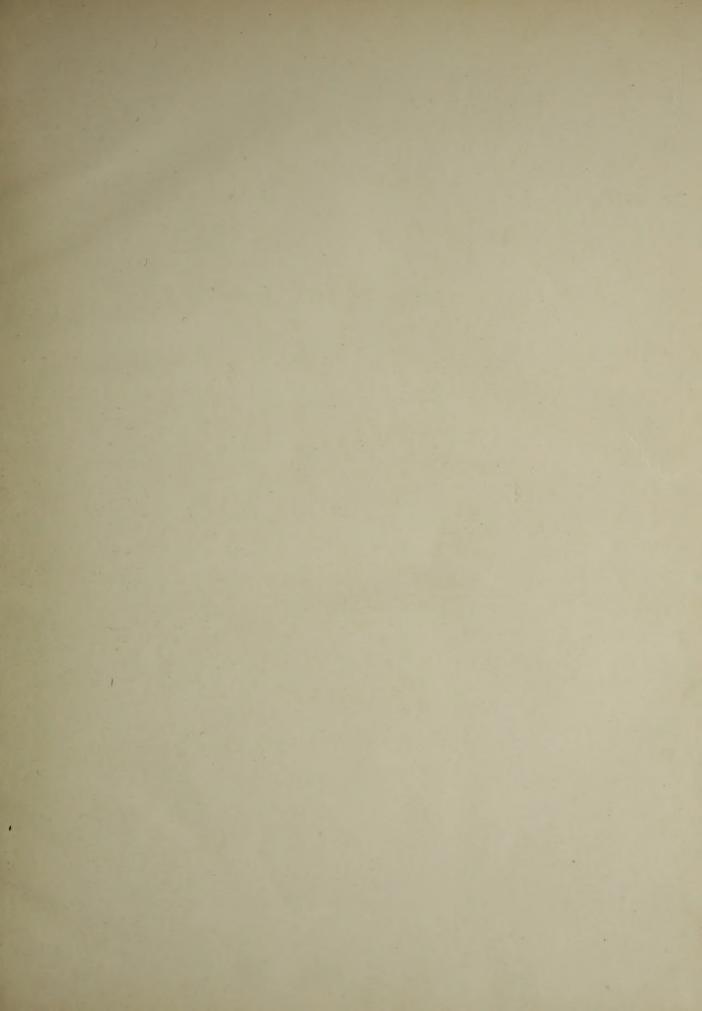
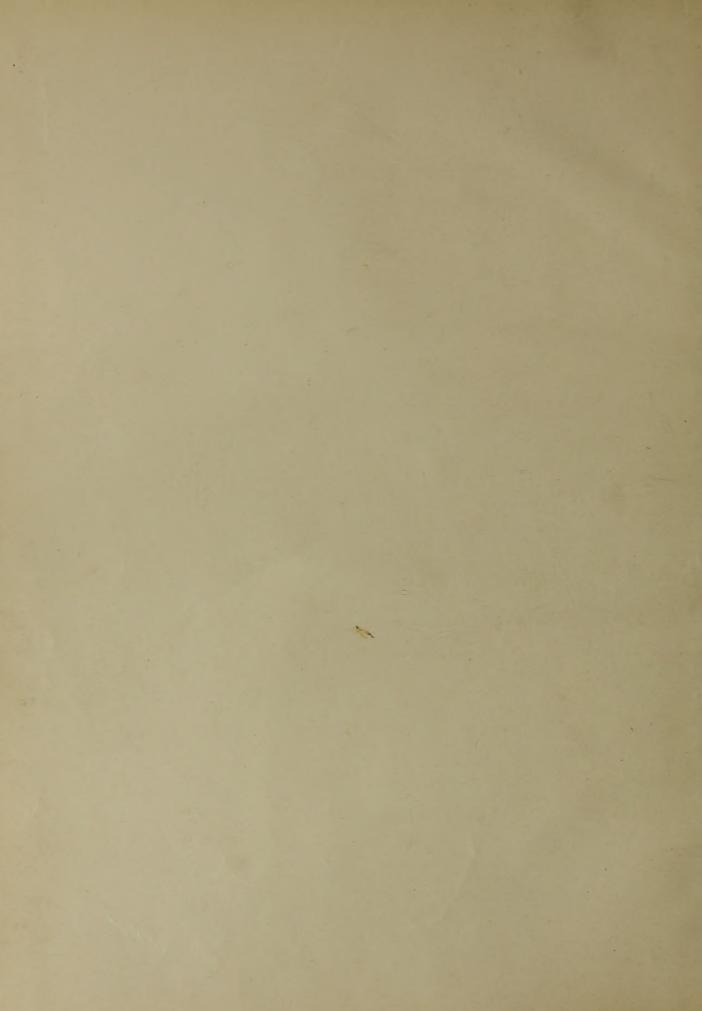


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BOSTON UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL

Thesis

JAPAN AND MEXICO

THEIR PAST INTERCOURSE AND FRESENT RELATIONS

Submitted By

SHINICHI T. FUJII

In partial fulfilment of requirements

for the degree of Master of Arts

1920

HOPTON UNIVERSITE

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PART I

PAST INTERCOURSE

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SECTIONS THAT

PAST INTERCOURSE

To the observant student of history, it is manifest that the development of any people depends largely upon geographical conditions. This is true in a unique degree of the commercial trend of any nation. Barriers, whether geographical or otherwise, have influenced the progress of mankind possibly more than anything else. I need here merely glance at the world at the close of the fifteenth century to become sure of the truth of this statement. For it was due to the closing of the Mediterranean Sea and to the capture of Eastern trade routes by the Turks, that the eyes of European nations were turned toward the Atlantic as the solution of the problem of their Far Eastern trade. This was no less true in the case of Spain in the latter part of the sixteenth century. In this instance the barriers were rather the result of human intervention than those imposed by nature. The fact that Philip of Spain found himself in possession of territory on the Western coast of America as well as in the Philippine Islands forced upon him the necessity of finding suitable trade routes between these colonies, as well as between them and the mother country. For his Mexican colony stood in

Spotting at it growth to turners, James ale out of the cavalegement of the party and denominative and purchas a at ours at him , conditions in a universe common of the nomenental trape of the matter. . sale entitives and enought man believe to energone ditte statement. For 1: For the constants at the pand be now which comed trade to the to an every mode nackani ar fior or conjunter or but monded and por and the methor country; or his mentions delicing stood in need of what Luzon had to supply. And Spain herself depended upon the products of both colonies alike. The course of trade routes would be largely governed by the amount of interference from outside nations. Philip with good reason stood in fear of the French and English buccaneers, who would cross from Newfoundland by the supposed straits of Anian, and swoop down on the galleon from the north. Because he erroneously believed that the course of these bucanneers lay along the coasts of Japan and China, he decided to conquer these regions if possible. We have reason to know that such was his purpose, for he recommended to the authorities at Manila at this time:

"That China be immediately occupied by Spain, to circumvent the French and English buccaneers." I

In 1584 the route between Mexico and the Philippines by way of the Japanese current was discovered; and this discovery opened the way for the commercial relations between Mexico and Japan which occupied the attention of the two countries for all of fifty years.

It was not, however, until the year 1596 that anything out of the ordinary took place to bring these two into intimate relations.

Then there occurred an

IDixon James Main, Early Mexican and California Relations with Japan. Annual Publications, Historical Society of Southern California, 1911, 217.

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Introp James lain Marly Texton and California Relations with James Annual Estitonia Historical Society of Southern California, 1011, 4, 217.

incident which, though seemingly trivial, was in large measure responsible for the later isolation of Japan, and incidentally filled the minds of the Spanish with distrust of the sincerity of the Japanese. It was while on a voyage from Manila to Mexico during this year that the galleon San Felipe met with foul weather and was compelled to cast anchor off the coast of Shikoku, the four-province island adjacent to Kyushu. captain of the vessel was invited to take refuge in the harbor nearby, and relied on the good faith of a Japanese pilot to guide the vessel safely. This faith was misplaced, for the vessel was stranded on a sandbank, where the Japanese under the direction of the Daimyo, Chosokabe, of Tosa, in short order stole most of the At this time Japan was under the military government of Hideyoshi, who as a free-lance had usurped the actual leadership in the Empire. Although the captain of the looted San Felipe protested to Hideyoshi. and asked that the Japanese government should compensate the Spanish for their loss, he was told that according to Hideyoshi's idea any stranded vessels found along the coast of Japan became the property of that country.

In the controversy which followed the Spanish captain in a fit of temper made a statement which for

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want of diplomacy has seldom been surpassed. I And this statement opened the eyes of Hideyoshi to the real purpose of Spain in The Far East, and made further negotiations between the two countries unsatisfactory for some years to come. The Franciscan fathers had been allowed by Hideyoshi to enter Japan some two years before this episode, on the assumption that they were essentially connected with the diplomatic service of Spain, and that their religious interest in the country was entirely of a secondary matter. Had this not been understood, they would never have been allowed in the country. For not only was Hideyoshi averse to the spread of their religious propaganda, but it was plainly stipulated by Pope Gregory XIII in 1585 that the Jesuits should have the exclusive right to make converts in Japan. One can imagine the rage of Hideyoshi when the captain of the San Felipe had brought the Franciscan fathers into Japan with the one purpose of making proselytes to the faith, to the end that it might eventually be possible to take military control of the country. Nothing could have been more opportune for Hideycshi, although he had

I Murdoch and Yamagata, History of Japan, 284, 286.

to come. The Franciscon fathers had been allowed by Hideyoshi to enter Japan same two years before this enisods, with the diplomatic cervice of Spain, and that their secondary matter. Had this not been understood, they would never rave ocen allowed to the country. For net lous propagands, but it was plainly stipulated by Pope Gregory MIII in 1585 that the Jesuits should have the explusive right to make converte in Jaran. One can with the one purpose of saxing reselvies to the faith, military control of the country. Iching could nave been more opportune for Hideyoshi, al though he bad

Inricon and Yamara, Hatory of Javan, 184, 186.

suspected the Franciscans of double dealing. He was now fully cognizant of their aims, and ordered the Spaniards back to Manila.

It was not until the year 1598 that any serious effort was made to establish intercourse between Japan and Spain in the New World. And it was no less a personage than the great Ieyasu who took the first step towards the establishment of official relations between the two countries.

Regarding Ieyasu's position in the government of

Japan some writers of the history of this time have

made the mistake of referring to him as the "Emperor".

This is a serious error, for in 1192 Minamoto Yoritomo attained to the climax of honor, when the Mikado appointed him Sei-i-Tai Shogun, a title and office that

existed until 1868. Henceforth the Shogun came

to have a new significance, and commanded throughout

the country with the real power residing in the Daimyo

or feudal lord. During this entire period the power

was held by the Tokugawa Dynasty, beginning with the

great Ieyasu. This de facto ruler, and his famous

grandson Iemitsu, will be remembered as those responsible

for the inauguration of Japan's policy of exclusion

and isolation, and also as the organizers of that form

INuttall, (Mrs.) The Earliest Historical Relations Between Mexico and Japan, IV, No. 1. of American Archaeology and Ethnology, University of California Publications, 1908.

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Between Mexico and Japan, TV, No. 1. of American Archaeology and Finelogy, University of California Publications, 1908

of government which secured to Japan peace for more than two hundred years.

Now, it was Ieyasu's hope that direct communication with Spain might be obtained if he could but induce the merchant vessels which plied between the Philippines and Mexico to touch at the ports of his eight provinces.

With this object in view, he dispatched a letter to the Governor of the Philippines in which, as an opening to future negotiations, he invited the Spanish merchant vessels to seek shelter in any of the eight provinces under his control, in case of their being overtaken by the dangerous storms so frequent in these waters. It is not to be wondered at that Ieyasu's assurances did not disarm the suspicions of the Spaniards, nor convince them that he would or could keep his promises. The incident of the San Felipe and the subsequent dismissal of the Franciscan fathers had been indelibly stamped on the Spanish mind.

2. MAIN DISCOURSE

Six years later, in 1608, a new Governor, Don Rodrigo de Vivero, came to the Philippines, where at this time existed a colony of about 15,000 Japanese. The principal Japanese merchants residing in Manila, petitioned him to resume the interrupted negotiations, and an ambassador sent by Ieyasu insisted at the same time

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de Vivero, come to ton Interpresso, as new Develor, con Hearth's de Vivero, come to ton Interpresso at this time and and an extension of the extension of the animal of the animal of the second to ton the interpressor of the interpressor of the interpressor of the animal of the second of the great time as the second of the great time.

upon the advantages that would accrue to the Spanish interests by a friendly treaty with Japan. At this time the employe of the Shogunate was an Englishman, William Adams, a native of Gillingham, Kent, who shares with his companion, Timothy Shoeten, the distinction of being the first Englishman who went into Japan. of these Englishmen served as pilots on a Dutch ship, The De Liefde, which had sailed from Texel at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee in 1598 with four other vessels, and were wrecked off the coast of Bungo, the domain of the daimyo, Ootomo, on April 19, 1600. Adams ingratiated himself with the Japanese, volunteered to instruct them in the art of shipbuilding and came to the Shogun's notice by offering to teach him geography and geometry. Received at the Shogun's court, he rapidly rose in favor. The title Hatamoto, or Noble, was conferred upon him and he became not only Ieyasu's influential adviser but was employed as in this case as the Shogun's Envoy in establishing friendly relations with foreign countries.3

Won over by William Adam's representations, backed by the petition presented by the Japanese residents of Manila, Governor Vivero agreed to resume negotiations

Honda, A., Nippon History

Murdoch and Yamagata, History of Japan, 458-461.

Z Ihara, G, The Mexico Jijo, 180-1

the spect by a firmely treaty with Japan: At this time the material commisting on an assument was an income Mores, a marrie of william, Mont, and share, while being the first Limitalizate one gont tute dagen. Both . alamay mailto must divis some at and motion and to discom to atmo and open to lesson but the boxless of the the delaye, cotome, on topic 10, 1000.1 Admin variations what does to galverto to coltun a conjuit ods and geometry, industried at the Program's surer, he replabow to the title and the title are toole, were of wanter time for ones of on on will hear, begreated the Shogun's invol in occupilishing relamily relations with sometim countries."

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at once and commissioned the leaders of the Japanese Colonist to write two letters for him in their language.

"IThese and some gifts were entrusted to William Adams, who was likewise placed in command of the next Spanish vessel which was sent to Japan. Now Will Adams was never in Manila, although he visited the Loo-Choo Islands and Siam, and was twice in Cochin China."

In the first letter addressed to Ieyasu, the interruption of negotiations and its cause were wisely ignored and great stress was laid upon "the amiable sympathy which from olden times had bound one Nation to the other" and assurances were given that "far from wishing to abandon it or allowing it to become luke-warm it would be his aim diligently to tighten the bonds of their long friendship. In his second letter he states immediately afterwards that a number of turbulent characters, having promoted sedition and made disturbances in the Japanese colony at Manila, he had adopted the course of sending them back to Japan. According to Father Steichen, not less than two hundred Japanese were thus expelled from Manila.

The credit of having established amicable relations should be given to William Adams, whose influence over Ieyasu finally opened to the Spanish the Port of Uraga,

I Dixon James Main, Early Relations With Japan, in the Annual Publications, Historical Society of Southern California, 1911, 225-6.

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Annual Sublications, States With Japan, in the Annual Sublications, States of Scattern dailformin, 1917, 205-0.

which is situated on the Pacific Ocean in the Province of Sagami, a day's journey from Tokyo. An imperial decree dated 1608, was posted at the entrance of this port, threatening severe penalties to all who might molest the merchantmen from Luzon.

On the 1st of August, 1610, after having enjoyed Japanese hospitality for over a year, Vivero and his countrymen embarked for new Spain with three Japanese merchants, who were under the leadership of two merchants named Tanaka Shosuke and Shuya Ryusei. In Mexico City, where they arrived towards the end of the year, the Japanese were presented by Vivero to the Viceroy, Don Luis de Velasco the Second, who received them well and stood sponsor at the baptism of at least one of the two Japanese merchants who returned to Japan bearing the Christian hame Francisco and the Viceroy's family name, Velasco.

The singularly noble conduct of the Japanese towards the shipwrecked sailors at a time when all nations accepted the principle of <u>Jus Litoris</u> could but make a particularly deep impression upon the Vicercy, who in the year 1600, for instance, had granted,

IMurdoch and Yamagata, History of Japan, 478.

Murakami, N. Ikoku Nikki, 281-4

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Marabant, N. Thorn Mittell, 180-

Introon and Yamanuta, Hastory of Japan, 478.

a concession to the inhabitants of the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, which legally authorized them to appropriate all shipwrecked goods. Moved by gratitude, or as Father Caro prefers to state, by his ardent desire for the agrandizement of New Spain, the Vicercy determined to exert a prerogative usually belonging to sovereigns and to send an ambassador to Japan, entrusted with a letter in which he expressed to the Japanese Shoguns his gratitude and appreciation of the great charity and liberality towards his shipwrecked countrymen.

On the 22nd of March, 1611, Vizcaino as admiral sailed in a vessel named the "San Francisco" from Vera Cruz, accompanied by the Japanese merchant now known as Don Francisco de Velasco, twenty-two Japanese merchants, a commissary and six friars of the Franciscan order, a captain named Palacios and a crew of fifty-two.

According to the best authorities, Vizcaino was not the son of the Viceroy, as some historians have contended, but was of the lower class, having begun his career in 1593 as an humble trader. It is further asserted that Vizcaino "was a man of too slight social standing to be entrusted with ambassador's privileges." I

IDixon, Early Relations with Japan, in the Annual Publications, Historical Society of Southern California, 1911, 217.

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Intxon. Larly Relations with Japan, in the Lapuel inolightness, Historical Society of Scuthern California, 1911, 217.

He visited Japan, considering it expedient to please, in view of the fact that upon his report to the Shogun would depend the manner of reception accorded to the Spaniards by his Imperial Majesty, and the dispatch with which permission would be obtained to set out from the said Empire of Japan and for the discovery of the said islands of gold and silver, which constituted the principal aim of this expidition.

It is interesting to note that in the letters which Admiral Vizcaino sent by messengers to the Shogun, on his arrival in Japan after a voyage of eighty days, he emphasized how much respect and honor had been accorded to the Japanese merchants during the voyage, but refrained from all mention of the islands of gold and silver, which it was his main object to discover. In a few days Vizcaino received a gracious communication signed by several court officials, informing him that the Shogun Hidetada, the son and the successor of Ieyasu, had received his letter with great pleasure, and granted him permission and all facilities to visit him immediately at his court. In the five junks placed at his disposal Sebastian Vizcaino at once embarked with an escort of thirty

He visited Japan, considering it expedient to please, in riew of the Tact that upon his report to the Checken would depend the samer of reception accorded to the Spanisrds of his Imperial Majesty, and the dispatch will be ortained to set out from the chapter of the and for the dispatch of the ortains of the expeldition.

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Spaniards, armed with muskets and arquebusses, and with the friars and few of the Japanese whom he had brought from New Spain.

It seems that no less a personage than a son of the commander of the junks had entrusted a member of Don Rodrigo Vivero's suite with a quantity of valuable merchandise, which was taken to Mexico and sold there. From the proceeds the Spaniards were to buy certain woolen stuffs and fine clothes for the Japanese nobleman's household. The latter learned, on Vizcaino's arrival, that the Japanese goods had been sold in Mexico, and also that Vivero's follower had sent him nothing in return. It seems that it was with difficulty that the ambassador pacified the incensed creditor, and tried to exonerate Vivero from all blame, stating that he doubtless knew nothing about his follower's affairs. In order to hush the matter up, however, Vizcaino and the Franciscan friars jointly compensated the Japanese lord with woolen stuffs of the value of seven hundred dollars, unconsciously rendering a tribute to Japanese commercial honesty at that period.

Unfortunately, about this period, a high official in the house of the aged Shogun was found guilty of an

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Don Rocking Vivere's guite a dile a dispersion of valuable, of correlation, which was teles to Mertee one sold mere. colon staffs and the electes for the decemes molecman's household. The latter labered on vicanian arrived, that the Jeanment cour bud been seld in Mexico, and also that Vivero's follower had sent him , solked the embedded not bettled not delicate contacting out test . writtin is sound too and smoot and trong word and I disto of In order to hash the detter us, nowwor, viscotto and doll re, we consider a manager of the description of the description some of the bonesty of the parties.

Unfortunately, shout this period, a right office of the house fully of the field blogger was found suilty of an

unprecedented act of deceitfulness and treachery, and, on being tortured, confessed that not only he but his wife and other fellow-servants, had been converted to Christianity by the Spanish friars. All were arrested and threatened with punishment and the confiscation of their property if they did not abjure their new faith. Many remained firm and incurred disgrace and loss of property, among them the lady Julia, who was expelled from the palace with shorn head and exiled to an island.

shortly afterwards, under the pretext of having to extend the boundaries of the town, the Franciscan monastery at Yedo was destroyed, and throughout the country the Christian churches and monasteries were razed to the ground. An ill-timed speech delivered by Vizcaino during his visit to a Japanese lord was also doubtless reported to the Shogun and must have prejudiced him still more against the Spanish influence. Vizcaino had assured his Japanese host that the latter could not give greater satisfaction to the King of Spain than by allowing the friars to enter his domain and preach to his vassals, thus establishing permanent peace. For the King of Spain, said he, did not care about trade with Japan, nor any temporal interest, for God had given him many kingdoms and dominions. The only inducement that his

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Christian Majesty had (to enter into relations with Japan) was a pious desire that all nations should be taught the holy Catholic faith, and thus be saved.

Everywhere Vizcaino and his companions were well received and generously entertained, especially so when Friar Luis Sotelo accompanied him for part of the time, end visited Masamune, the powerful Lord of Sendai in Oshu, who had displayed such interest in Spanish musketry at Yedo. 1 This Daimyo welcomed the Spanish Admiral, and particularly Friar Sotelo, with the utmost affection, respect and reverence, and insisted upon serving food and drink to them with his own hands. As a pledge of friendship which he faithfully kept, he changed his sword for Vizcaino's dagger, and on receiving this, kissed its crossed handle, and placed it on his head. He displayed his socialistic tendencies and esteem for Christians by bestowing a title on one of his own servants, who was a convert, and by inviting him to dine with him and his Spanish Christian friends. Thereupon, naturally enough, many other members of Masamune's household crowded around the frier, kissed the hem of his robe, and announed their intention to frequent the Franciscan monastery and study the Christian religion. Masamune from the first exhibited the greatest inclination towards Catholicism and

¹ Murdoch and Yamagata, History of Japan, 499. 1 Thara, Mexico Zijo, 382.

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received one commonate veneralization, seek stally of know Prince teats School of course to the late for part of the time, and visited to account, the polaries & lost or tended by leiment of scooping thire Sepatrall bill bet will be makety at Yode. This Delive autocause the Seenish dustral, and particularly friend blocks, while any ut out more besetant but , course vot una fouquer , coldenstate convince tood and mile to them with his own hunds. of the plant of tributing which he followed to be to the total a man of the contract of the co charge a his sword for wine the's degger, and on receiving this , kiesed its oroses handle, anoughle on his media him astendant distillate all percent off , and -res one shifte one or oldle a galached of application vente, vice was a comy ore, and by invising him to dine with bits und bits Spanist Christian Intends. There upon, naturprovided around the friend, whence the part of his rone, and onnoused their intention to frequent the Franciscus some watery and a quiy the O's totten and Agion. Astennous Crow the

lanced and Samegata, Statemer of Japan, 2021.

proved himself a true friend and protector of the Christians. 1.

At the beginning of December, Admiral Vizcaino had reached 40 degrees north latitude. On interrogating the natives he found that they knew the use of the compass, and was told that there was distance of about sixty leagues from the extremity of Japan to Korea, and before reaching Tartary, in the channel lay a great island called Yezo, which was inhabited by people like savages who were so covered by hair that only their eyes were visible, and who habitually visited Japan in the months of July and August for trading purposes. Intense cold set in, and as Vizcaino concluded that ports situated on the northwestern and southwestern shores of Japan would be of little use to vessels trading from the Philippines, he decided to return to Uraga, where he arrived on the 4th of January and met the members of his crew who had remained behind. He lingered at Uraga until the end of May selling his woolen stuffs at Yedo with difficulty and poor profits, and then started on a survey of the coast lying between Uraga and Nagasaki.

Murdoch and Yamagata, History of Japan, 596

proved himself a true friend and provedent bevord

Mardock and Yamarata, Wintery of Japan, 556

He first went to I to, however, where, as agreed upon, the ship was being built by Japanese workmen under the patronage of the Shogun. He found that beyond the preparing of the timber nothing had been done to advance its construction, and was struck by the lukewarmness and slowness with which the work was progressing. general gave instructions to the shipbuilders by word and by letter, and then proceeded on his journey. On returning to Miyako on July 2, 1613, he had four copies made of his survey charts, or as he calls them, his "Discovery of Japanese Ports", these being intended for Ieyasu, the Shogun, and the King of Spain himself. From Uraga a week later he sent a message to Ieyasu asking permission to start on his homeward voyage. It is evident that the Shogun understood that Vizcaino intended to sail directly to New Spain, for the former sent word that the latter was to go on to Uraga, whither the former's answer would reach the latter, and there the former sent the latter a gift and a letter for the Viceroy of Mexico. The fact of his not sending any letter or gift to the King of Spain by Vizcaino proved that he, probably enlightened by William Adams, had not taken very seriously Vizcainc's pretence to be the

beerns as , eredy , revewed , of I of frew fart's eH reon, the ship was being built by layanche workers under the patronage of the boogun. He found that beyond the be occurred the construction, and was struct by the lakewarmenes and returning to Myako on July 8, 1618. No had four coores made of his survey charte, or as he calls them, mis "Discovery of Japaness Ports", these being intended for Leyssa, the Shorum, and the King of Spain himself. From permission to start on his homeward veyage. It is sail directly to New Spain, for the former sent word a remark and the Lagran of to on to form the Line former's answer would reach ine latter, and there the former .coixel to vorsoiv our rol ressel a bun flig a restal ent of fire retesting any letter or gift to the Ming of Spain by Vircaino proved that he, probably enlightened by William Adams, had not taken very

ambassador of the king as well as of the viceroy. Vizcaino, who had been informed that the Shogun was so incensed at the Christians, on account of the treachery in his household, that no Christian dared approach him, complains that the Shogun's answer to the Viceroy was very different from what had been promised, since in it Ieyasu wrote "that he did not like" the Christian religion. Nevertheless, the Shogun Hidetada, who did not share his father's views, and was under the influence of Friar Luis Sotelo, was preparing to send an embassy to New Spain and his own domain. step towards the execution of his plan had been his request to Vizcaino to transfer to him the Shogun's license to build a vessel, and it would seem as though the whole affair had been kept a profound secret from his father and from Admiral Vizcaino. As soon as the latter had departed, presumably for New Spain, the rigging and fitting up of the vessel, which seems to have been purposely delayed, were rapidly completed. Five weeks after Vizcaino's departure, Sept. 15,1613, Friar Sotelo sailed from Tukinoura, Rikuzen for New Spain with credentials appointing him the Shogun's embassador, and with a numerous suite of Japanese.

and reacher of the ling on the tall as of the viceroy. - fracts of to decomp or complete of the tracks ery in his beautifuld, the time then derid a moon ning completes that the Congress a manual to the retelance will religion, developing, the Shown Richted, upo ode come can how ; maly a tables and men mider the in caberry to New Apple on his own domain. The first recuest to Viscolne to translar to him the the thought Atenne to build a vessel, and it would seem as though bis folder and frue Admiral Victorias. As come as beda bene gurgesell, delived, bevelob glesegur meed ever Five weeks which Vi malio's departure, ours, 16,1818, .. with botalo celled cross without along the Student only other and other and other interests and the cheminal at enteredor, and sich o numerous aut a of Jennese.

say, about two hundred, I They had barely reached the open sea, however, when they were overtaken by a storm which drove their ship upon the rocky coast and completely wrecked it. The fact that when building it the dimensions planned by Vizcaino had been altered, and the probability that the Japanese were as yet unskilled in the navigation of similar vessels may in part account for the loss of the vessel. The Shogun, who, for unknown reasons, cast the entire responsibility and blame for the disaster upon Friar Sotelo, had him cast into prison and sentenced to death. He released and pardoned him, however, at the instance of Masamune, who took Friar Sotelo to his court and made him his chief counsellor.

While all this was occurring at Uraga, Admiral

Vizcaino was cruising about in search of the two

"gold and silver islands" for it had never been his

intention to sail for New Spain until he had accomplished

what he and the Viceroy had decided to be the

principal aim of his voyage, namely, the discovery of

the islands described by the Portuguese mariners. To

his chagrin, he had had to give up setting out with the

second ship, as he had planned from the beginning, for

I Thara, Mexico Zijo, 384.

²Murdoch and Yamagata, History of Japan, 498-9.

³Richman, California under Spain and Mexico, 379.

eay, about two hundred. They had berely reached the open sea, however, when they were overtaken by a storm which drove their ship upon the rocky coast and completely proceed it. The fact that when building it the dimensions planned by Viscaino had been altered, and the probability that the Japanese were as yet unskilled in the navigation of similar vessels may in part account for the loss of the yessel. The Shogun, who, for unknown reasons, and the entire responsibility and blame for the disseter upon Triar Sotelo, had him cast into prison and sentenced to death. He released and pardoned him, however, at the instance of Massachuse, who took Triar Sotelo to his court and made him his who took Triar Sotelo to his court and made him his oblief counsellor.

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I Thara, Mexico Zijo, 384.

Emurdoon and Yamagata, History of Jaran, 498-9.

it had been built of a greater capacity, and although he had seen it actually afloat at Uraga, it could not be finished before he left. On the 16th day of September, Vizcaino, with a reduced crew, and short of many necessary provisions, sailed from Uraga. On the 25th, after covering more than two hundred leagues, he found himself in the latitude in which according to certain charts, the islands were supposed to lie. Finding no sign of these, the Admiral held a consultation with the pilots on board as to what would be the best method to pursue in searching for them. All agreed to sail southward to 32 degrees north latitude, and did so, coming across many signs of a proximity to land, such as floating pieces of pumice stone, ducks and turtles. But they did not find the islands. The Admiral, who it is recorded would not allow himself to think of returning to Acupulco until he had ascertained whether the islands existed or not, gave orders to retrace the ship's course. They continued their search with extraordinary diligence until October 12th, when some of the sailors became disheartened. The pilot then declared that, to his belief, the islands did not exist, and that he had exceeded his obligations and the Viceroy's orders. Some of the crew mutinied,

To get Mayl add to . Jeal ad adoled beneinly ad Seviember, Viereiro, othe e remeded draw, and short of many noosawary provided one, sailed inot from yrouseon yram Soth, of ter opvering more than two landred laugues, in contein chiefe, the inlends ser supposed to lie. -signate of the section of the contract to the on animaly the best nothed to warens in search ag for them. agreed to will continued to 32 degrees north the or heeren. land, such as flowing pieces of sunice stone, duches and turtles. Sut they did not find the intends. The Admiral, who he is recorded nould not ellow nimelal to whichler the inlands existed or not, gave erlers to retruce the side ocurse. They continued their secreti with saturate distributed until Company little, when row of the saller become dishertened, The pilot then declared limi, to his colist, the initialist

anotherite and the best and and and amir one , salve for bib and the Wiestor's orders. Lane of the crew savigled,

and, as he had no armed men to back him, the Admiral to avoid being killed, was obliged to pacify them with good words. On the 14th a violent storm overtook them, followed on the 18th by a hurricane which obliged them to cut down the mainmast. For eleven days they were in great peril, and suffered from lack of water and food, all cooking utensils having been washed overboard. Giving themselves up as lost, they held a consultation and decided the only thing to do was to go back to Japan, and came back to Uraga again.

On landing, Vizcaino at once sent messages to

Ieyasu and the Shogun, announcing his return and
explaining his misfortunes and the absolute necessity
there was for him to obtain means to fit himself out
for his return journey to Mexico in the following year.

Admiral Vizcaino, the royal constable, surgeon and
three or four other officers were to remain there in
the pay of the Spanish crown, but were to have free
board and lodgings from the time they embarked until
they reached Acapulco. Over and above these terms
of agreement, which were faithfully kept by the
Japanese, Vizcaino imposed upon the agents two conditions
which Masamune did not subsequently recognize. The
first of these was that all employees, whether Japan-

and, as he had no armed man to nack him, that content of a souly than at a souly than to avoid to souly that he with good to the best him that the sould be a sound of the sould be sould.

On landing, Viscalno at more sent messages to repain and the Sheger, servinosing his return and explaining his misfortunes and the obsolite necessity there was for him to obtain means to fit misself out for his return journey to Wohlowing the fallowing journ. Adminit Viscalno, the royal constable, appear and interest of the royal constable, appear and the pay of the Spatish orders were to remain these in the pay of the Spatish orders, but note to take the board and longings from the time they emberied until they remained another than they remained until they remained the time they expended until farmones, Viscalne has subsequently note by the winder these has subsequently resulting the time and the state of the state of these was that all employeds, whether Japan

ese or Spaniards, were to be exclusively under the Captain's orders. The second was that, if, previous to sailing, no permission was received from the vice-roy of Mexico for Japanese to go to New Spain, only a f few Japanese were to be allowed to fill menial positions on board, and only in case they were needed. This clause, similar to that introduced by Vizcaino in his previous contract, absolutely confirms the statement of the Japanese merchants who returned from New Spain and reported that they had been asked not to return, and shows that the vice-regal government of Mexico had received orders from Spain to follow a policy of exclusion in order to protect Spanish-Asiatic trade.

It was not until the 26th of October, 1613, that the vessel was ready for the voyage. Vizcaino complains of having had great trouble with the Japanese, and of suffering much from the constant interference of a friar who had persuaded the Japanese to help him to further a plan he had in mind. At the last moment, Vizcaino relates, "the friar took entire command of everything, embarked as many Japanese as he wanted, and constituted himself Governor and Captain General of the Vessel".

The friar was no less a personage than Friar Luis

It was not until the sound of detoder, 1812, that
the vessel was ready for he verse. Viscaine convision
of herring had great trouble with the Japaness, and of
subtaining much from the constant interference of a inter
who mad persuaded the Japaness to had his to further
a plan he had in wind. At the last manent, viscaine
related, "the frien took ontire commend of everything,
emberked as many Japaness on he wanted, and constituted
himself Governor and Captein General of the Vestelf.

Sotelo, whose previous expedition as the Shogun's ambassador had ended so disastrously. This time he and a Japanese merchant named Hasekura Rokuemon, set out as co-ambassadors for Masamune, the Lord of Ooshuu, with a suite of one hundred and eighty Japanese, including sixty Samurai and several merchants. They were provided with letters not only to the viceroy of Mexico, but also to the King of Spain and to Pope Paul V.

Vizcaino pathetically records that he protested in vain, and finally, in order to avert a great disaster, was forced "to dissimulate and to embark as a mere passenger" upon the ship he and his men had built. He adds that the humor of the Japanese was such that they actually would have killed him had he attempted to do otherwise. It would seem as though Vizcaino left the vessel at the first Mexican port which was touched, for it is from Zacatula, north of Acapulco, that Vizcaino dispatched, on January 22nd, 1614, his report to his father, Don Luis de Velasco, then living in Spain, and whom he probably soon joined. He seems to have ended his days in obscurity, for the date of his death was unknown to his Mexican biographer, Beristian.

Friar Sotelo's arrival in Mexico as the ambassador

¹ Murdoch and Yamagata, History of Japan, 598.

Solelo, whose provious expedicion on the Shogun's ambeausday had ended no diseastrously. This tim has and a Jahance morrhood need deseiners Hoseusman, set out on a communication for Measure, the Lord of Commun, which a suite of one numbered tak eighty Jahance, including sirty Communication saveral merchanic. They make provided with letters and covered merchanics, they make the follow which to the State of the Shear and to Fore Faul v. 1.

Viscoino peinolicelly recorde that he protested in value, and rimalis, in order to word a great atender, was forced 'to distinuished and to discoin as a mane presenter' unon the shir le and his men had ratht. He adds that the ingree was such that they not ally rould have milled him inques was such that they of hermine. It would seem as though Viscoino left the veneral at the first Mexican port which was couched, for it is trom insertule, north of Acapulao, that viscoino disputeded, on Jaming 20min, 1814, his remore to his fallow, don lute de Velasco, then living in apain, disputed he redundly soon foliand. He score to have maded the shape to be redundly soon foliand. He score to have maded white shape in obscuring, for the date of his death are unded white shape in alleganess, fortestign.

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^{.883} mest la modell assent bas doobnot

of the "Protector of Christianity" in Japan, with a flock of would-be converts, Oct. 28,1613 was regarded as a triumph of the church and particularly of the deservedly much loved Franciscan order. At Acapulco, January 24, 1614 the two officials determined to honor the members of an embassy to the viceroy, the king and the Pope with extraordinaryattentien and greeted them with salutes of artillery. Its members were escorted with music to luxuriously appointed lodgings, and the festivities were crowned by a gala bull-fight. The viceroy sent orders that provisions for the journey to the capital were to be provided, and a large mounted and armed escort was to accompany the embassy on its long and somewhat perilous In all villages, towns and cities along their route the travelers were received with military music and triumphal arches. Carpets strewn with pieces of gold were spread on their pathway, and they were lodged and lavishly entertained at the royal houses. capital, where they were anxiously expected, they were lodged in a palace near the Convent of San Francisco, where they were at once visited by the archbishop, the judges and officers of the inquisition and the high nobility and gentlemen of Mexico.

Having opportunely arrived in Holy Week, the Japan-

a an making at the plate, by, by, by the war of the property mod level level for order. It hears bown bown to south a daily mode between the beat the translation of the "os plane dile beisons som stodess asl' . Toulillia lund ionaly appointed lodgines, and the restivities were evalue these remeate and , delit-first along a yel bemare of even lesiges out of permist and notalvory July fourney, in all villeges, lower and cities it one that laviably entert thed at the roy I boured. In the notice to madden on william.

Baring or ortunally arrived in soly Necks, the Japan-

impressive religious ceremonies held in the cathedral and churches of Mexico, the interiors of which were beautifully decorated with flowers. They were so impressed with what they saw that seventy-eight members of the Japanese ambassador's suite expressed their desire to be baptized. This sacrament was performed in the Church of San Francisco with great solemnity and the sanction of the archbishop's presence, members of the highest nobility acting as sponsors. Subsequently the Japanese ambassador expressed his desire to be baptized, but after consultation the archbishop and the commissary-general of the Franciscan order advised him to defer this ceremony until his arrival at the Spanish court. 1

On account of the difficulties of transporting so many persons, it was decided that the majority of the ambassador's suite was to remain in Mexico. The baptized converts were sent back to Acapulco, and the few merchants who had accompanied the embassy remained in the country, doubtless studying its products and manufactures. The mercantile relations with Mexico,

¹ Murdoch and Yamagata, History of Japan, 595.

one were able to ritation for action procession and incomments included in the contract of incomments included and the contract of the contrac

on appoint of the dividualist of transportion to may pursone, it was desirable that the angerity of the same ador's suite and to remain in texton. The baptized converts were sunt been to bounding, and the for nerobents she had exampled the same and the interpretation of the same and the managery residence in the country, doubtless studying its remains and manufacture. The meroentile relations with Nortes,

landed to rentell planer the done, 696.

which are said in the Japanese History of Commerce to have been kept up until 1636, when they entirely ceased, were probably established by these merchants and limited to Masamune's domain.

and the sixty Samurai departed for Vera Cruz, visiting Puebla, where bull-fights and tournaments were held in their honor, and where they were lodged in the Franciscan monastery. And thus having spent four and a half months in Mexico, on the 10th day of June the embassy embarked in one of the best Spanish vessels, and escorted by the fleet commanded by Captain General Antonio de Oquenda, reached Havana a fortnight later, and finally landed in Spain on the 5th of October, 1614.

According to Friar Cavo, this embassy did not succeed in establishing commercial relations between Spain and Japan on account of the persecution of Christians now going on in the latter country. It is obvious however, that no diplomatic negotiations could possibly have been entered into by the King of Spain with embassadors who were sent by one of the feudal lords and not by the emperor of the country whence they had come.

After a short stay in Madrid, the embassy went to

88

which are said in the Japanese History of Commerce to have inen beet up until 1606, when they entirely reased, were probably established by these merchants and limited to Hagamane's domin.

Frier Solelo, Messamuro's subarcedor, his relatives and the that the stary Sometal departed for Year Cruz, whither Fuebla, shere bull-fights and Sourcements were held in their honor, and shere that sore lodged in the Souncescent monactery. And thus hering spent four and a hair months in Waxioo, on the 10th day of June the entrary emburked in one of the best Spentsh vesuels, and encorted by the ficet corrended by Captain Teneral Amount de Oquenda, reached Hovens a South of October, and Italia.

According to Frien Cave, thin embessy old not emposed in matchilaring commental relations between Spain and James on account of the vernaguated of Christ-lens now going on in the latter country. It is obvious homever, that no dislocatio negotiations could possibly have been entered into by the Ming of Spain sith above been entered into by the Ming of Spain sith and not by the capacor of the fundal large and not by the country stance they not come of the fundal large come.

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Rome, where the friars and Hasekura were received in audience by the Pope on the 3rd of November, 1615. It is recorded that after being presented to his Holiness they read him, probably with a view of obtaining his support, Latin translations of Masamune's letters, in which the prince cordially invited Franciscan friars to his domain, promised to protect all converts to the Catholic faith, expressed his desire to hold friendship with his Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, and to enter into direct commercial relation with Mexico. How long Date's ship took in her voyage to Japan or how many days she stayed in Manila Bay is not known, but Mr. Meriwe ther tells us that she again reached Sendai in August, 1620 with Hasekura and his suite reduced to eleven persons. And this was the end of ten years effort to open up a Japanese trade with New Spain. I prolonged absence seems to indicate that it would have been dangerous for them to have returned sooner on account of the Shogun's persecution of the Christian, and the proscription of their religion, which severely enforced by Iemitsu, who in 1624 issued an edict ordering away all foreigners and interdicting Christianity. It was not, however, impossible that some of these converted Japanese remained permanently in Mexico or Manila.

IMurdoch and Yamagata, History of Japan, 606.

Rome, where the friars and Hasskura were received in audience by the Pope on the 5rd of lovember, 1616. It sesuiton sin or bernseard maied refla fail bebroost at they read him, probably with a view of obtaining his which the prince cordially invited Franciscan friare to his domain, promised to protect all converts to the Catholic faith, expressed his desire to hold friendship with his Catholic Majesty, the Ming of Spain, and to Date's ship took in her voyage to Japan or how many days she stayed in Manila Bay is not known, but Mr. Merint labres bedreen miage she tant au allet Tenton to open up a Japanese trade with New Spain. I prolonged absence seems to indicate that it would have account of the Chogun's personation of the Christian, enforced by lemitsu, who in 1624 issued an edict order-. vo incidetral galisibreini bas erengierot lie vawa gai It was not, however, impossible that some of these converted Japanese remained permanently in Dexico of Manila.

Imrdoch and Yamagata, History of Jenan, 606.

3. CONCLUSION

In 1636 all commercial relations with New Spain ceased, and in 1638 the Fortuguese were expelled from Japan, and all ports were closed to foreign traffic. The Dutch alone were tolerated as traders and settlers, but were virtually imprisoned on the small islet of Deshima in Nagasaki Bay where they had a factory.

remitsu completed the system inaugurated by his predecessor, and put an end to Japanese trade and intercourse with foreign countries by issuing an edict forbidding his subjects to leave their country, under pain of capital punishment. He also ordered the destruction of all vessels of European pattern belonging to Japan. From that time to 1854, when Commander Perrylmade a treaty with the Shogunate at Uraga, Japan maintained a most rigid policy of isolation. (("In the meantime the treaty of 1844, which secured the opening of treaty ports in China, and that of 1854, which opened up Japan to the Western world and marks the new birth of the Japanese nation, added prestige to power. 2 "))

The foregoing history of the events which followed leyasu's attempt to establish commercial relations with New Spain, based on original documents, explains some

American envoy to Japan.

Carl Russell Fish, The Nevelopment of American Nationality. P. 486

In 1656 all commended relations sit Was Spate of the desired from James, and in 1658 the Torthesens, were developed from James, and all ports were closed to forester and estimat. The factor very very volorates as trader; and estimate, but were virtually imprisoned on the areal false of Deching in Vagonali Day where tray had a rector.

predocesor, and out an end to impose these and intercourse with foreign countries by issuing an edica forbioding his subjects to leave their number, under rain
of capital numbered. He also arised the Assistantion
of all respect of European pattern belonging to lapen,
from that time to 1884, when Commander Perry made a
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American envey to Japan.

Cart Russell Fish. The Presidence of Just Ciasus Nation-

of the reasons why, later on, the same Shogun decided that intercourse with European nations positively endangered the integrity and future of Japan.

These dates concerning the earliest relation between Japan and México seem to me to be very interesting from an historical point of view and must be of particular value to enthnologists and those who are especially interested in evidences of Asiatic influences in Mexico and Central America.

Iemitsu's prohibition to Japanese to leave their fountry, under penalty of death, indicates that a large number of persecuted Christians had been going into voluntary exile, though many people also went for business reasons. Many authorities including A History of Japan by Murdoch and Yamagata, assert that the Shogun Iemitsu was "the greatest politician in those days in Japan" whereas the author's view is quite another. If Japan had not had Iemitsu it is quite sure that she would have been a great civilized and democratic nation in the world with equal standing with Western civilization.

Iemitsu was short-sighted and ignorant of world affaris and consequently tried to exterminate the Christians and to destroy the churches through which Japan might have been

of the remains why, later on, the uses livered tented to the tentest police of the descript and former of lateratity and former of Japan.

next addressed traverse off as of ones opines has maintained and maintained traverse of an of ones opines has maintained in all affects one one coof one aterpolandors of onlev to have at featest in the settent.

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able to have much better educational institutions.

Also a world-wide commercial system might have been established. Through the effect of these functions she might have been controlling the commercial world, at least covering the oriental kingdom of the earth.

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PART II

PRESENT RELATIONS

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PRESENT RELATIONS

There was no communication sanctioned by treaty between Japan and Latin American countries until Japan, in 1872, (the sixth year of Meiji) concluded a treaty of commerce with Peru in South America. Sixteen years after this agreement, on Nov.30,1888, (the twenty-first of Meiji) Japan entered into a treaty of navigation with Mexico on a footing of equality. In 1897, the late Viscount Enomoto bought about 64,000 acres for the purposes of colonization in the state of Chiapas, Mexico. In addition to this, there are colonies in Chihuahua, Vera Cruz, Guerrero, Mexico, Sonora, Sinaloa and Coahuila.

The number of Japanese residents in Mexico is 2689 and the number of housesowned or occupied by them, 498.

If we classify the Japanese in Mexico according to their occupations, the list roughly will be as follows:

| Occupation | Male | Female |
|---------------------|------|--------|
| Government officers | 5 | 2 |
| Teachers | 4 | |
| Students | 3 | |
| Physicians | 16 | 3 |
| Midwives and Nurses | | 3 |
| Firm clerks | 26 | 12 |
| Salesmen | 15 | |
| Farmers | 223 | 31 |

^{1.} See P.90

EMPLEMENT TO COUR

Time and latte industry commenter until Janua, between Japan and latte industry commenter until Janua, in 1972, (the sixely year of intil) constuded a trenty of commence with form in fouth marries. Distern years of later this spracious on Boy.53,1968,(the trenty-livet of Maiji) Japan entered into a trenty of nevigation with maxico on a footing of secretary. In 1807, the late viscount thomas of commenter the the colonies of Chiapus, Maxico.

Vera Cruz, Cherraro, Maxico, Sonors; Singles and Contration.

Nera Cruz, Cherraro, Maxico, Sonors; Singles and Contration.

The number of Japaness residents in Mexico is 1849.

And the number of houserowned or ucousied to them. 488.

If we clearly the Institute in Mexico according to their competions, the list roughly will be as lollows:

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|-----|--------|----------------------|
| | | Government officers, |
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| | | Students |
| 8 | | Magniclens |
| | | Midwives and Lurgos |
| | | Firm clerks |
| | 2.8 | |
| 83. | | |

| Occupation | Male | Female |
|--------------------------|------|--------|
| Cattle Breeders | 6 | 1 |
| Fishermen | 49 | |
| Shipbuilders | 1 | 1 |
| Prrcelain Merchants | 6 | 1 |
| Notion Stores | 14 | 25 |
| Druggists | 4 | 2 |
| Matchmakers | 3 | 1 |
| Photographers | 3 | 0 |
| Bamboo Workers | 28 | 3 |
| Carpenters | 96 | 8 |
| Plasterers and Painters | 5 | |
| Bakers and Confectioners | 39 | 4 |
| Tailors | 44 | 2 |
| Barbers | 26 | . 2 |
| Employment Agents | 44 | 3 |
| Peddlers | 23 | . 1 |
| Nurserymen | 24 | |
| Coach Drivers | 61 | 2 |
| Dairymen | 18 | |
| Cooks | 49 | |
| Domestic servants | 267 | 19 |
| Laborers | 202 | |
| Factory laborers | 838 | 24 |
| Restaurant proprietors | 43 | 3 |
| Miscellaneous | 186 | 165 |

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|------|---------|---------------------------|
| | | Cattle Dreeders |
| | | Pishermon |
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| | | |
| | 703 | Domestic servence |
| | | |
| | | Postory Laborers |
| | | Rostenient dremestack |
| | | amount toosli |

| | Male | Female |
|---------------------|---|--------|
| Total | 2,371 | 3181 |
| Total of both sexes | | .2,689 |
| Number of houses | • | 498 |

According to this list the occupation which has
the most followers among the Japanese residents of Mexico
is that of factory laborers, numbering 862. The next in
sequence is domestic servants 267, then farmers 223,
ordinary laborers 203, salesmen 115, notion stores 114
and carpenters 96. Of this number it is a significant
fact, that the total number of persons earning a living
as porcelain merchants, druggists, watchmakers, peddlers,
bakers and confectioners is 223, which is exactly the same
as the number of farmers. So generally we can say that
the Japanese residents in Mexico are mostly of three main
classes of occupation, farmers, tradesmen, merchants.

JAPANESE IN THE CITY OF MEXICO

The <u>Bruxelle</u>, a French store, is now acting as the agent of Mr. Genji Kato's firm in Yokohama, wholesaling silk goods, especially silk handkerchiefs. Messrs. Haruji Kobayashi and Seisaku Kuroda are working in the store, and the annual sales amount to some two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

¹ Census of Japanese Government, 1915. A Pamphlet. It is kept at the Los Angeles Japanese Consulate.

² Japanese Legate

| Pennilo. | Male | |
|----------|--------------|--------------|
| £816. | . 578, 8 | Totalininini |
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| 800 | | |

According to this list the occupation which here
the most followers emeny the Japanese residents of Marico
is that of factory laborars, numbering 862. The max in
sequence is demented servents 267, then farmers 273,
ordinary laborars vot, salarmen 118, notion atores 114
and companhers 96. Of this number it is a significant
fact, that the total number of persons carning a living
as percelain merchants, why ists, satchmakers, peddlers,
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of the number of farmers. So generally so can say that
the Japanese residents in Marico are morely of three main
classes of competion, farmers, brademan, corolants.

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The Erapollo, a French store, is now enting as the agent of Mr. Denil "ato's firm in Yokobama, wholesaling silk goods, especially silk handker shiefs. Mosers.

Hereit Hobeyeshi and Seisala Earods ore working in the store, and the comment nales smooth to some two hundred and fifty thousand deliars.

leanens of Japaness Covernment, 1816. A Jamilet. It is itely ut the Les Arreles depunses Committee.

Saganose Longate

and conducts chiefly retail business. It was opened in 1907. Mr. Rikishi is the manager for it and Messrs. Hamaguchi and Okimoto work under his direction. The store is paying a rent of two hundred and twenty-five dollars and the annual sales amount (for the silk and other goods) to about seventeen or eighteen thousand dollars.

The firm of K. Aoyama. This store was opened about 1904-05 and imports bamboo goods and general merchandise through the Bruxelle Co., from Japan and is selling at retail in this location, paying a rental of five hundred dollars and employing four persons. It does an annual business of about fifteen thousand dollars. It also imports raw bamboo via San Francisco and manufactures bamboo goods at this place.

The firm of S. Sotoka. This store also imports bamboo through the Bruxelle Co. and manufactures art goods of this material. There are three employees. The annual business amounts to ten thousand dollars and the rent paid is a hundred and forty dollars.

The firms of Bretz, Winkler, Mendelson and Newman Have branch stores which handle exclusively silk goods

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the english and thirds a such under his circuition. The
store is saying a rost of two homered and twenty-five
delians and the writer aske cannot (for the file and
other goods) to chook seventeen or sighteen thousand
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The first of Brate, Mindle, Mendelson and Herren

and are competitors of the foregoing Japanese stores.

of the retail stores there is La Mariposa, which is a Chinese firm. It imports goods from Yokohama and pays a rental of two hundred dollars. It has four employees. Branch stores are run in Chihuahua, Mariata, Yucatan and Vera Cruz. It has monthly sales of eighty thousand dollars and as its goods are sold at a very low rate of profit is a strong competitor of the Japanese merchants.

The store of the late <u>Kingo Tsuchiya</u>. This store is now managed by the Mexican wife of the late proprietor. The store is called Cryean Themon and pays a rental of three thousand dollars. The monthly sales amount to more than two thousand dollars.

The following immigration companies had at one time business offices in the city:

"Continental" of Taizo, Murakami

"Nippon" of Naotaro, Kobayashi

"Oriental" of Saito, S.

"Kumamoto" of Hayakawa

But after the restriction had been placed upon immigration all of them closed except that of the Continental, under S. Onodera. This company has bought tens of thousands of acres in the Yaqui Valley and the Nippon has also bought as much land in Chiapas.

ent ere competitors of the fore oing Jecomes everes.

Of the retail stores there is is authors, which
have a rental of two hundred delives. It has four
employees, invade stores are red in Ordenshim,
harists, Yucetem and Vers Crus. It has nomined sales
of sighty thousand deliver now as the goods are sold at
alvery low rate of grafit is a strong contestion of the

The store is relief of the Mexican wife of the law proprietor.

The store is relief direct Themen and pays a remission to thousand dollars. The named pays a remission to thousand thousand dollars.

The rollowing heatgratton concenies had at one time business office in the city:

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But erfor the restatetion and been throad when inviertion all of the closed example that of the Continuital, dater at the condens. This company has bought tens of the states has also of screet in the legal velicy and the states has also been bought as much land in Chiepes.

JAPANESE IN THE STATE OF CHIAPAS

After traveling ninety-five miles by railway, one reaches the center of the Japanese colony in Soconusco county, which is Escuintla Proper. This colony has a relation with the old Enomoto colony. There are a few Japanese still raising coffee, but the majority of the population, about one thousand persons, are farming in the vicinity. This is the reason why such a small village as Escuintla Proper does such a good business. There are branch stores in the nearby villages of Acopetagua and Acocoyagua, at Puebleo, four miles distant to the south, at Wistla, eight miles distant, at Tapachula, nineteen miles distant, at San Ysidro Village. in the district of Sierra Madre in Mascarel county. These stores are selling iron utensils, farming implements, general merchandise, clothing and textiles, which are commodities in the localities. At the cities of Tapachila, Wistla, and Escuintla are good drug stores with dispensing offices, and Japanese in attendance to treat patrons.

The agricultural center of this district are the villages of Escuintla and Acacoyagua. Most of the land around these towns, and almost the whole of the village

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a Mrs atomit . proloc ofomone blo ond dista noil lor is Jebinous and and collect outside object wells -stal our , sporter busyand one Juoda not salure out to ting in the winings. This is the reason sin spon a could village as Escutatiff Proper coor such a good business. Acopetague and Accompagnes of ruchles, four miles distant -out to Jaminin autim Julie , allest to . discos out of nothing minetoon miles wisterns, at ten resident , winters, . Charles of the store areas to Jointall at at Those stores are selling from atments, forming in demants, general merchanites, clothing and tentiles, which are a To seldte and the .seldlepot and al seldbonsmoo with dispensing offices, and Japania in avondence to . anory og Joord

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Enomoto colony became the possession of a Mexican; the remainder of the 13,526 acres now form the Fujim colony and 5,758 acres form the Kobayashi colony, and of these the former is now being developed under the superintendency of Mr. T. Fuse, and the latter is being rented to natives.

Following are statistics of Japanese enterprises and data relative thereto:

(1) Village of Escuintla.

Japanese Mexican Kyodo Co.

Employees

| | Japanese | Mexican |
|----------------------------|----------|---------|
| Company's main office | 12 | 1 |
| Main store | 3 | 2 |
| Branch store | . 2 | 1 |
| Drug store | 2 | 1 |
| Affiliated Colonial School | 3 | 1 |
| Farm | 1 | 5 |
| Kobashi and Kishimoto | Co. | |
| Company's store | 3 | 3 |
| Murakawa Co. | 1 | 1 |

The Ra Fu Shimpo Los Angeles Japanese Daily News, Sept. 5,1917.

lend belong to Japanese. The graveer burt of the old main the finance of sold sense the finance of sold sense the finance of the latter of the latter of the latter of the sold on the finance of the sold on the former to now being developed under the superintend-the former is now being developed under the superintend-on it. I lies, and the latter is being rented to matives.

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| | - 90 1 | 200 A modital basement |
|--------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| molxet | SHOROGOT. | |
| | | Company's min office |
| | | Main store |
| | | |
| | | Drug store . |
| | | fooded Laineted Departition |
| | . 1 | medi |
| | .00 | ofcolders bus transfer |
| 5 | · · | Company's store |
| | | Introdense Co. |

busio he Fu mittage, ton engeles danument Delle Horn.

| | Japanese | Mexican |
|--|----------|------------|
| Nakamura and Hirai Co. | 2 | 1 |
| Nakagawa Co. | 1 | 1 |
| Nishizawa Iriyama and Iriye Co. | 2 | • |
| Fujino Farm | 2 | 10 or more |
| Kobayashi Colony | 3 | a few |
| Nomura Farm | 2 | a few |
| Tanabe Farm | 2 | a few |
| Nishizawa Vegetable Farm (formerly the Tamagawa) | 2 | a few |
| Hotta Farm and Physician | 2 | a few |
| Ota Farm and Physician | 2 | a few |
| | | |
| (2) Village of Acapetagua | • | |
| Japanese Mexican Kyoo | do Co. | |
| Company's branch store | 4 | |
| Company's porcelain factor | ry 1 | |
| Kobashi and Kishimoto | Co. | |
| Company's branch store | 3 | 2 |
| Company's pasture and suga | ar 2 | 10 or more |
| T. Fuse's farm. | | |
| Superintendent of Fujino | colony 1 | a few |

| | Maxicon | 200 | Januar |
|---------|---------|-----|--|
| | | | Nakamare and Hires Co. |
| | | | Barranna Co. |
| | | | Hightens Intyers and |
| | 2.0 | | Fulling Form |
| | | | Kobayashi Golony |
| | | | Homer Parm |
| | | | Tanabe Farm |
| wo1 | 3 | | Wight of Vitariot (Toronto Value Va |
| | | | Hotte Farm and Physician |
| | | | Ota Parm und Payatoton |
| | | | (2) Villege of Accordance |
| | | | Conseny's brench store |
| | | | Company's paraelain factory |
| | | | Roberts and Kinkingto Co. |
| | | | Company's branch atore |
| oron an | | | Company's preture and sugar |
| | | | T. Fune's farm. |
| | | | Superintendent of Pulling colony |
| | | | |

3

(3) Village of Acacayagua Japanese Mexican Co. Japanese Mexican Company's farm and sugar canefield 5 30 or more. Companyas branch store ... 1 2 (4) Village of Ysidro Kobashi and Kishi Co. Branch store (5) Village of Pueblo Murakawa Branch store 13 S. Yamamoto's farm a few (6) The town of Wistla Japanese Mexican Kyodo Co. Company's store 5 Company's drug store and pharmacy office Company's branch of Wistla store a few Barber shop and notion store 1

As above shown the total number of those who have some connection with the colonization enterprise are 69, but if we add the number who are scattered around

Company's drug store and pharmacy office 7

Company's dye works

legal said

| | supergramme to operate (5) |
|------------------|--|
| | Japanese Heate a Co. |
| Je sness Mexican | Company's farm and sugar densiteld |
| 20 05 5 | |
| | Companyin branch store |
| | orbier to exellin (*) |
| | Kobashi and Might Co. |
| 8 8 | Personal atoms |
| | of Sens to exellev (8) |
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| . 2.0 | Branch store |
| | must s'adammaY .3 |
| | (6) The tem of Strile |
| | Januaren matem syede Co. |
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| | Company to the party of party of the party of the contract of |
| | Alone after to Moneyof a graqueo. |
| | Barbor shop and notion store |
| 1 T | Com engle drug room and thurmany ortice |
| Tr. C | Company's dge nortes |

burner, bornering our old radium only and ow it tud , co

the wives and children of the colonists---it will be 81, and if we still add the native women, who are the wives of the Japanese, and the children, then the number will exceed 100.

The Japanese Mexican Kyodo Co. as a Commercial Colony.

The company has in the village of Escuintla main store, a branch store and a drug store. The main store and branch are general stores and handle iron-ware, farming implements, clothing, textiles, notions, food stuffs, and dried provisions, which are the necessary commodities for the natives. The drug store being the only one in the village, where there is no physician, has a dispensing department with an attendant who prescribes simple remedies for the natives. This innovation has proved a good source of revenue for the store. The drug store manufactures soda water, and does a large business in its soda water department on account of the climate. Most of the soda water consumed in this district is manufactured at this store. Both the main and branch stores are now managed by Saburo Kiyono, assisted by four Japanese and two Mexican employees and the drug store is handled by Kingoro Yamanaka, formerly a commercial student sent abroad by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of Japan. He is assisted by a Japanese and a Mexican.

the wives and children of the constraint one ore the wives and the children, she are the wives of the the children, then the number will of the Jacobse 100.

The Japanese Maxione Ryode Co. as a Commercial

a simple to enality wit at eas years of east

According to the report of 1911 the capital of the stores is as follows: Main store \$59,004.00; Branch store \$4,542.00; drug store \$2,819.00, a comparatively small capital because of its recent organization; it has a bright prospect however.

The stores and residence are, with the exception of the main store house, the property of the company. For the recreation of the members and employees there is a pool room, although it is roughly built.

The company owns also a branch store at the nearby village of <u>Acocoyagua</u>. This is also a general store. The storehouse at this place was built recently, being the largest in the village. It is owned by the company.

S. Yamamoto is manager of the store and is also superintendent of the Tafco Farm which belongs to the company, having one Japanese and eight Mexican employees.

Industry of Soconusco

The industrial wealth of the district is placed at one hundred and fifty-four millions of dollars.

According to the report of 1911 the capital of 100.400,004.001 of the store 188,004.001 and the store \$3,819.00. a commence atoms \$4,642.00; drug store \$3,819.00. a commence atoms at the recent organization; it has a bright prospect however.

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B. Tamamoto is manager of the store and is also superintendent of the Tafco Farm which belongs to the dompany, having one Japanese and cight Wexican employees.

Industry of Securings

The industrial wealth of the district in places at one bundred and fifty-four millions of deliars.

The most valued productions are the products of the coffee plantations and the gum trees.

The soil is well fitted for the cultivation of coffee, gum trees, corn, cacao, and
grazing. Coffee is leader with an annual
production of fifteen million, three hundred
and twenty-five thousand pounds, and it is
estimated that with sufficient labor the production would reach ten or fifteen fold the
present yield.

The land value has been up to about 1917, two and one half acres to the dollar, but now it is from one dollar and twenty-five cents to three or more dollars for the same amount, especially since the opening of the Pan-American Railroad, some lands bordering the railroad being valued as high as four or five dollars.

THE RELATION OF SOCONUSCO TO THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY

The three greatest railways in the world are: The trans-Siberian Railway, which traverses the great wilds of Asia and a part of Europe; the Trans-African

The most valued productions are the products of the cod the gum trees.

The moil is well fitted for the coltivation of coffee, gum (reset, com, cacao, and
graning. Coffee to leader with an annual
production of fifteen million, three hundred
and twenty-five thousand pounds, and it is
estimated that with sufficient labor the production would reach ten or fifteen fold the
present yield.

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THE RELATION OF SOCONOGGO TO THE PAN-

The three greatest rational to the world tensers of the tensers the the great wild and a mark of Europe; the Trans-African

Railway on the Dark Continent, and the Pan-American Railway, which is likely to prove itself the marrow of the two American continents. From the completion of this Pan-American Railway international relations in the Americas will assume a different aspect and as it traverses the district we are considering, we will dwell upon its possible influence to this district as well as its origin and its present condition. The idea of this gigantic railraod was first originated by American consul Hinton Rowan Helper, who was assigned to Buenos Aires for five years from 1861 to 1866. hope of this Pan *American Railway, otherwise called the Three-American Railroad, was a continuous railroad from Bering Strait, through North America, Central America, and Panama to the Straits of Msgellan, the extreme southern point of South America. His idea received an advocate in James G. Blaine, who earnestly called public attention to the necessity of its undertaking. It has at last found its near realization to-day.

If we compare this Pan-American Railway with the Siberian Railway it seems greatly different, because the Siberian road goes through the territory of a single country, Russia; while the road in the Americas must be

Ambitton on the Land Continue, and but and and no yearling the or , whichland or or faltent out asserved as delibate aind of computat eldisses art now flash and as the ord in and its present condition. The to human afron for flave years from 1961 to 1860. His bollar released on this Per-American Hallway, otherwise called the Thron-Imenian Mailroom, was a continuous reilrood from Bering Strait, through North America, Central Merita, and Pemera to the Stratte of Marellan, the sations of anome bre -povos na bavingar soli sis . solvens divol to Julog and abs in Jemes C. Blaine, who premarkly celled sublic . ind-of motionalises usen att batton faul da

Siberian ballway it seems grouply different, because the Siberian road goes through the territory of a single country, bassis; while the road in the imprices must be

countries. Complicated negotiations must as a matter of course arise in the completing of such a project.

However, the fact that the United States is almost sole owner of the railroad north of Panama greatly does away with these difficulties. And in Guatemala all the railroad is in possession of an American, and the Central Railroad, which in the future is destined to form a part of the Pan-American Railway, also has an American President. In other Central American countries, except in a few cases, all the railroads are under American management, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The idea of Mr. Helper has not been realized, but it is on its way to it steadily. The present so-dalled Pan-American Railway is the line which, starting at New York city, passes through the United States, crosses the Mexican border and running southward through the district of Soconusco of Chiapas State reaches the Guatemalan border. This is a s far as the line has been constructed. Future plans are the extension of the line in Central America through the countries of Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica to Panama, thence southward penetrating Colombia and entering Ecuador

countried. Vamilicated negociations must as a matter of countried. Vamilicated negociations must as a matter of course eries in the total countries of such a project. However, the fact that the United Clates is almost sale owner of the redired north of fam we greatly does every with these difficulties. Ind in Oustands all the redired is in passession of an instant, and the Contral Indired, which in the Juliary, class he as implicate to form a part of the fear-American Medium, class he as implicate in a few cases, all the redired and anomalies, cases, in a few cases, all the redirect and anomalies, cases, in a few cases, all the redirect and anomalies and Costo Hier.

The idea of Mr. Helper has not been realized, but it is on its way to it stoodily. The present so-onlise for-american delivey is the the which, starting at new York oity, respect through the United States, crosses the Mexical border and running sonthwest through the district of Docongeo of United States reaches the Gust-emales norder. This is a construct the line has been done-tracted. Future plans are the catenaton of the line as the States of Gustemale, in Central America through the countries of Gustemale, Salvedor, Statestange and Goste Man countries of Gustemale, theorem and Goste Man countries of Gustemale, Salvedor, Statestang Golosbia and americal Statestor

where it will join the railroad that runs to the coast of that country, in Bolivia, running from Lake Chichicaca to the capital La Paz and then southward to Buenos Aires. The road between La Paz and Buenos Aires has but one hundred mils yet to be constructed. The American interests are demanding the earliest possible completion of the road north of Panama.

This is a brief exposition of the Pan-American Railway. Now let us turn to the benefit it has done to the Japanese in Chiapas State. In 1908 the railroad had been constructed as far as Mariscal Station on the Guatemalan border. Before that time, when one wished to reach the Japanese colony, one had to go by ship from Salina Cruz to San Benito, in Soconusco, and then by horseback to Tapachula, the capital, and then one still had to go nineteennmiles by horse in order to reach the village of Escuintla. The inconvenience was indeed no small matter. After the completion of this railroad it is only ninety two miles by rail from Salina Cruz, and two hundred and seventy three miles from the city Thre greatest convenience is notonly the passenger communication, but the great benefit to the farmers, who had great trouble in forwarding their products to market.

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whore it will join the relieved that rune to the coest of that country, in Bolivie, running show lake distoidence to that country, in Bolivie, running show lake distoident to the country of the read between in Fee and them continue at the short and the constructed. The short interests are demanding the constructed, the shorten of the road north of Person.

Ballwor New let us turn to the benealt it has done to the Jacobs and Chiagons Store. In 1903 the railroad Dustensian border, Relove time, with one wished move this of or or had see , yeolog samment out donor of Salina Gras to dun denice, in Seconden, on then by normalist to legacinals, the captual, and then one ettli village of Manufact, The inconvenience was incued a could no this to moldely on any test . tolden them on to the only nimety two miles by reils from Ballon very ed glapdon at somethownes designers evel . policell lo products to mericet.

Coffee and gum tree industry in Soconusco. Soconusco has been well known since olden times as a coffee and cacao producing district. Even before the Latin *American countries released themselves from Spanish bondange they were exporting these products to Peru and other countries in South America; and in the mother country of Spain the coffee and cacao of Soconusco were used in the royal household. Buring the war for independence the planters of these districts suffered, and for some time the industries were ina deplorable condition. Since the foreigners have arrived the coffee industry has taken on new life. In 1911 it produced one hundred and fifty thousand quintals, Ione quintal is one hundred and one pounds), and its price in September 1910 was nine dollars a quintal. A year later it rose to fifteen dollars. The amount of coffee produced in 1911 was valued at two million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and of this amount about one half was produced by Germans. The following report was sent by the German consul to his government concerning the production and export of coffee in Soconusco:

"In 1917 the coffee production in the District of Soconusco was 148,368 quintals. If we classify the

Coffee and gur true inqueter in Secondaries

means promping district. Even offers the latteraction ware experience these products to rem and collect countries and although to harmon matter ent at pur tablifier whose of honsehold, Paring the war for inducational the oldered one only once to a me, benefit at store and to industries were ins deplorable committen. Since the on new life. In 1911 it produced one handred and thick a contribut. A year later to rone to fillow wollers. of this enquire about one half was produced by Carriers. dolles in Eccommacu;

To tetroid and of colombon sortes on Viel al"

producers according to their nationalities they amount they produced is a s follows:

| Nationality | Amount in quintals |
|----------------|--------------------|
| Market Company | |
| German | 61,838 |
| Spanish | 27,040 |
| American | 16,813 |
| French | 15,000 |
| English | 12,800 |
| Japanese | 14,880 |
| TOTAL | 148,368. |

The export of coffee in the same year was 5,578,948 quintals, classified as to the countries exported to as follows:

| Country | Raw Coffee Quintals | Refined (Quinta) | Coffee Total |
|---------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| United States | 82,070 | 770,258 | 852,328 |
| Germany | 51,472 | 1,997,882 | 2,049,354 |
| England | 86,469 | 602,326 | 688,795 |
| France | 221,840 | 233,131 | 454,971 |

¹ The Japanese American, San Franciso, May 1,1917.

producers according to their methonolities they assume

| alsining at James | wittensink . | |
|-------------------|--------------|--|
| 61,888 | Cormon | |
| 020,70 | datanga | |
| 16,818 | magitism | |
| 000,50 | | |
| 32,800 | English | |
| 16,880 | | |
| 248,368. | | |

Sport of coffee and the same part of committee Specifical of the committee of the committee and the committee and the committee and the committee of the commit

| Later Total | | naw Colfe Quintali | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 858,839 | 032,077 | 070,38 | united States |
| 8,000,806 | 2,097,089 | 81,478 | |
| 307,000 | 808,896 | 981, 38 | |
| \$116,87L | ISI,889 | 023, 520 | |

Time Japanese American, San Premotee, May 1,1937.

| Count ry | Raw Coffee Quintals | Refined Coffee Quintals | Total |
|----------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| Japan | | 15,400 | 15,400 |
| Mexico . | 43,900 | 1,474,200 | 1,518,100 |
| TOTAL | 485,751 | 5,093,179 | 5,578,948 |

Although, due to the lack of labor, the District of Soconusco does not permit the coffee planter a maximum production, one can easily see that the locality is fit for the production of this commodity.

MEXICO AND ENOMOTO COLONY

It was in 1897 that <u>Viscount Buyo Enomoto</u> planned his colonization in Mexico. The place of colonization planned was in the Sierra Madre Mountains, an extensive area consisting of sixty three thousand, nine hundred and twenty-six acres. The text of the agreement reached between Mr. Yoshibumi Murota, the agent of Viscount Enomoto, and Manuel Fernandez, minister of agriculture and commerce of Mexico, as the sample of "the treaty" is briefly, as follows:

**Igreement in regard to the purchase of land in

State of Chiapas, Mexico. An agreement contracted between Manuel Fernandez, minister of agriculture and
commerce, representing the Mexican government and Mr.

Yoshibumi Murota, agent of Count Enomoto, in regard to
the purchase and the establishment of a colony there-

| Country | | |
|---------|--|--|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Although, due to the lade of labor, the District of Scoonusco does not permit the coffee planter a narimum production, one can easily see that the locality is fit for the production of this commodity.

MEXICO AND RHOMOTO COLONY

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"Agreement in regard to the purchase of land in State of Onlarge, Mexico. In agreement sentracted octamen Manuel Fernandes, minister of anticulture and commerce, representing the Mexican government and Mr. Yoshibumi Murcha, agent of Count Successo, in regard to the purchase and the establishment of a colony there-

upon, of governmental land in the State of Chiapas,

- "1. According to the law promulgated December
 15, 1904 and according to its provision of Section
 28, Viscount Enomoto is hereby entitled to establish
 a colony in the State of Chiapas.
- "2. According to the said section of law, the Mexican government hereby sells and surrenders to Viscount Enomoto, a certain amount of governmental land in Escuintla, in the District of Soconusco, in the state of Chiapas and Viscount Enomoto buys it.
- "3. A colony is to be established upon the said land the price therefore is to be according to the standard value of the place where the colony is to be located, to wit: one dollar and fifty cents in Mexican money, per hectare. The term of the payment is fifteen years from this day on which the agreement is executed, to the department of the Treasury, by governmental bonds of Mexico.
- "4. The deeds for the land purchased shall be delivered as soon as the payment for their purchase has been made, and also with a certificate of it from the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.
- "5. The purchaser has the obligation of colonization of at least one family exclusively of Japanese at each completion of servey of two thousand

upon, of governmental land in the State of Chiapus,

*1. Assording to the las promulgated December

15, 1904 and according to its provision of Section

28, Viscount Encapto is nereby entitled to establish

a colony in the State of Oniones.

"S. According to the said section of las, the Mexican government hereby sells and surremasts to Viscount Encount Encount of governmental land in Seculntle, in the Pintrict of Secondace, in the state of Chieges and Viscount Incoote buys it.

The price therefore to be established upon the established the price the price the price the price to be advording to the standard value of the place where the colony is to be located, to with one dollar and fifty cents in Mexican money, per hadrare. The term of the rayment is standard, to the department of the Francisch the standard, by the established the standard, by

"4, The deads for the land purchased shall be delivered as soon as the payment for their purchase has been made, and also with a contilionte of it.

from the Minister of Agriculture and Orenette.

-noise to mitariles the delication of colontration of at least one family explusively of Japanhectares of the land purchased.

"6. The term'family' used in this agreement is the designation of the following one of three:

"First. Man, wife, with or without children.

"Second. Father or mother with descendants, who are in his or her charge.

"Third. Brothers or sisters, with one or more of them a mature person.

"By the term 'colonization' is meant the state when the dwelling house is already built and the development of land already begun and so on." 1.

However, this colony failed because of the mistake in the selection of the land, also in the object of the colony. The time was more than twenty years ago, when Viscount Enomoto planned the colony, when Japan was fresh from victories over some of her enemies, China for instance. People were dreaming of overseas expansion, thinking the nation's expansion must be colonization on foreign soil, and had little consideration for the quality of the soil or the kind of objects or enterprises of the colony.

¹ Otojiro, Source of Mexico and South America, 32-43

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"E the designation of the following one of current to the designation of the following one of current "First, Man, wife, with or without oblidden, "Second. Father or mother with descandants, who are in his or her charge.

"Third. Brothers or sisters, with one or more of them a mature person.

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be colonization on foreign soil, and had little comsideration for the quality of the soil or the kind
of objects or enterprises of the colony.

A Otolico, Source of Wexico and South America, 52-65

Viscount Enomoto struck at this moment and he received the whole nation's praise because of the manly spirit of his enterprise. But soon after the first party of colonists were transported across to Mexico he encountered numerous difficulties of management, which forced him to give up the whole plan of colonization. This was due to his misunderstanding of the State of Chiapas, which was an undeveloped state and necessarily needed capital. But he sent for colonists, men who thought the place was the same sort of place they had left behind. That was the primary cause of the failure, and secondary cause for failure was that he tried to establish a coffee plantation. For the colony to have succeeded in coffee producing, the business would have had to have been of such magnitude that it practically controlled the coffee market, or Japan would have had to consume practically the entire output of the colony, with European nations importing their coffee through Japanese agents. As it is, the United State, German, France and England are the chief coffee consuming countries, and

raising did not prove a suitable enterprise for the Japanese colonists.

JAPANESE IN CHIHUAHUA CITY

The number of Japanese residents in Chihuahua City is about one hundred. These Japanese are mostly contract emigrants. The majority of them came through the Continental Immigration Company; the remainder amounting to sixty-five men came through the Oriental Immigration Company. Some of them landed at Salina Cruz and were hired at the Ohacania plantation in the State of Vera Cruz. Some of them were landed at Manzanillo and Colima. They came over with the intention of entering the United States. They escaped from their place of work and made their way to the State of Chihuahua which borders on the United States. But when they tried to enter the United States they were refused admission, so they remained in this state and have worked there. While working they perceived the possibilities of business in Chihuahua City. Some of them invested their savings individually in some enterprises and others formed companies. this way the present Japanese success there began. who came through the Oriental Immigration Company first worked at Coahuila at mining. They left, however, in 1909 and went to Chihuahua City. A few of them entered

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the United States but failing do do as well as they expected, returned to Chihuahua City.

JAPANESE STORES IN CHIHUAHUA AND THEIR FUTURE.

When Japanese go to Mexico as colonists it is a fact that they invariably become business men. This is due to the fact that the Japanese are innately business men, rather than farmers. Mexico is primarily an agricultural country, with less interest in business and less business ability. A small business requires a comparatively small capital at the start; agriculture presents many difficulties, and it takes many years for the accumulation of wealth. Therefore, as Mexico needs the Japanese more for business men than for farmers, and the Japanese prefer to be business men, we find them such, not only in the District of Soconusco and throughout the State of Chiapas, but all over Mexico. hua City leads perhaps all Mexico in the number of Japanese stores. With the exception of a few restaurants, they are general stores which handle clothin, food stuffs, etc. In Spanish they are called "Tienda de Abarrotes" and there are some forty such stores in the city. This kind of store was formerly exclusively managed by Spaniards, and recently the Chinese entered the field,

the United States but I'miding to do so will as they or organized, returned to Challubban City.

DATAMENT STORY IN CHIRD-DID AND THATE

at mist . now asertand propos glockwint your four jost men, rather than I orizon . Montee is originally on ementered at a coord uned adim , value of feruilootings and loss business unliky, a wash bus seems roomings presents many old figure, and it belos many grams for the accumulation of wealth. Thursfore, on Mexico made audi, not only in the Pistrict of Secondary and time tonout the State of Chicago, but all over Montan. -maint to tadmen odd at opixed fir agarest abad will and ose stores. With the coepiles of a few rentemprints. they are general atores which handle election, rood sculle, ald. . vilo odd at oprote dope giro't emos our exemt bon kind of acore was formerly exclusively memora by Some terds; and recently the Chinese entered the figure, Spaniards as well as the Chinese suffered from the competition. For instance, the Chinese general stores in Chihuahua are greatly depressed because of Japanese business ability, and Chinese in the village of Escuintla, in Chiapas, are also feeling the competition. The El Norte Japanese store in Chihuahua City has annual sales amounting to more than three hundred thousand dollars and has bought out the rival store, formerly owned by the Spaniards. Such is the present condition, the Japanese stores in Chihuahua are growing larger and larger.

RELATION OF JAPANESE RESIDENTS AND MEXICANS IN CHIHUAHUA CITY

The city of Chihuahua is so closely situated to the United States that naturally there are many Americans residing in the city. The attitude of the Mexicans towards the Japanese is generally kindly. This is no doubt due, in some degree, to their sympathy towards Japan, but it is also due to the fact that the Japanese are engaged in respectable occupations. To-day, in Chihuahua City, while the Japanese are in the ascendancy, the Chinese are on the decline. This can be easily traced to the difference in the status of the two nations, as well as the difference in capabilities of the individuals

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PURE HEADERS OF THE CHIMULAND COLUMN

The original of Communication of the State of the United States that the Communication of the State of the St

of the two nations. The sympathy the Mexicans have towards the Japanese is also due probably to some extent to these facts. The individual relations of the Japanese and the Mexicans are in many instances intimate. There are many marriages between Japanese men and Mexican women, and the number of these marriages is increasing each year.

JAPANESE IN SAN JERNIMO AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF GELERO

The plantation of San Jernimo is situated about twenty-five miles east of Chihuahua, by railroad, in the northwestern part of the Department of Gelero, in the State of Chihuahua. It is a large plantation with an area of four thousand, three hundred and thirty-six hectares, and a width from east to west of about eight miles and from north to south of six miles. The whole of the village of San Jernimo is on this plantation, and has a population of about two.hundred and fifty. All are tenants or laborers on the plantation.

This plantation is the property of Mr. Albert, an American of large means. He received large damages during the revolution led by Madero in 1910; and fearing more violence, and with it more damage to his property, sought to rent it. It was finally rented to a Japanese

of the two nettons. The sympathy has distant have to some extent to the fines, and to the fines and the fines of the fines of the fines and the fines are in many instances inthinte. There are many marriages between Japanese and kexton research and the manhor of these arretages is these arretages is increased as increasing and year.

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This plantation is the property of Mr. (10ert, an American of large means. He received 1 mgc decades and rearing angular tearing the revolution 1qd by Medero in 1810; and fearing more violence; and with it more demage to his oronarty, accept to rest it. It was finally rested to a Jerunase

named Tsutomu Suji, who was ignorant of the general situation of the plantation, but has been generally successful in everything he has tackled. His lease began January 1, 1911, and the rental was put at three thousand dollars per year. Mr. Suji and his colleagues, Naoshi Takahashi and Kiyoji Hata, are graduates of the Miyagi-Ken Agricultural School. They came to Mexico as immigrants through the Continental Immigration Company in 1906. At first they worked on the Ohacania plantation, but soon deserted the plantation to go to Chihuahua City. In a park in that city they met a Spaniard who owned a mine in Promosa, of the same state, and yielding to the mine owner's persuasion they went to the mine and worked for a while. As they were not common laborers, they came much under the eye of the owner and soon became trusted by him. Mr. Suji was given the sole right of selling the food stuffs and general merchandise to the workers The owner loaned him twenty-five hundred of the mine. dollars as capital, and the business prospered. In one year he was able to accumulate seven thousand dolaars which enabled him to pay the debt to the mine owner, and with his two schoolmates he opened a store in Chihuahua City. He also was engaged in business as a contractor at Madera, with the Madera Lumber Company, and opened a dairy. He became a rich man. Being the graduate of

a dearg. He becare a rich min. Being the graduate of

an agricultural college, and now having large means, he leased the San Jernimo plantation.

The said lease is composed of ten sections. In

Section 7 there is a clause which states the obligation
on the part of the lessee to return to the lessor the
cattle, which the lessor had loaned to the lessee with
the plantation, in equal numbers, equal stock and in
equal sex at the expiration of the lease and also to
deliver to the lessor one half of the present cattle;
and even in case the lessee loses some of his cattle
by an unavoidable cause, he must pay the lessor the
price of the cattle he was bound to return. In adde
ition the lessee must pay to the owner one half the income
he obtains from the cattle. In Section 9 is aclause,
carrying out a Mexican custom, by which all taxes of the
plantation must be paid by the lessee.

PRESENT CONDITION AND FUTURE OF SAN JERMINO PLANTATION

In undertaking an agricultural enterprise in

Mexico the severest difficulty one meets with and which
eats up capital more than anything else, is working
up the virgin soil. This makes it always more profitable
to obtain for agriculture, land already broken up, even
if the price is higher by one hundred or two hundred
percent.

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en serioultied college, nd now having large manns, no large the ten Jernino Clantedion.

The main lease is a slower price states the colligation the part of their lease to return to the obligation on the part of the lease to return to the lease the castle, which the lease near loomed to the lease this the classes that the classes that the classes the sease the sease the sease the sease the lease of the lease on that of the feare and also to deliver to the lease now of the describe and even in once the lease how of the create the parts of the countries of the castle of the sease the lease when the sease the lease the sease of the castle of the sease the lease the leas

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About seven hundred hectares of the San Jernimo plantation, or one sixty of the whole plantation, is broken, and a moderate income could be obtained from it without further improvements. It isn't to be wondered that the owner leased the plantation, not because of lack of income, but from fear of violence to the enterprise by lawless elements liable at any time to be fomenting revolution. Another drawvack to the plantation, but one that has not kept it from being successful, is the fact that it is located at an elevation of 6000 feet above sea level, and there are frosts, the same as in other parts of Mexico, which makes development difficult at times.

An average of eight natives are employed at the ranch and four Japanese are chiefs of departments, over seeing the work of the natives. The daily wages of laborers on the plantation is seventy-five cents. The tenants are loaned the cattle, farm implements necessary for the work and they are given one half the total income of their land. They buy their own necessary rations and other commodities for their personal use from the s store of the plantation, which extends them credit, but sometimes at the end of the crop season the balance due them from their employer is very small.

About neven invalve of the mode elementer. In the design, and a moderate income, and a moderate income acoust the colors, and a moderate income acoust the obtained area it not that the owner improvements. It isn't to be southered that the owner isness the plantation, not because of last of income, but from fair of violence to the countries by leviums elements liable at my time to be incomplished revolution. Another drawwalk to the classical in the one that has not kept it from bothy ancessaful, in the sea that the located of an elementar of and their and their are from the class of any time to the the the the the time of the first and their are from the class of any time to the first and their are from the case of the time.

An every of ottal neitral or depresent, over remain and four Japanese of chiefe of departments, over seeing the work of the neitral, the defig wages of laborers on the plantation is seventy-live cents. The tentes of the contents necessary for the work and they early interest incoments necessary for the work and they are diven one helf the total income of their land, they buy their comments necessary rection income dies of the plantation, which extends them or old, into deer committee for their personal the following of the tilence are the condition of the crop sector the tilence are the conditions of the crop sector the tilence are the conditions of the crop sector the tilence are

Cattle in great numbers have been stolen by bandits, but there are still eight hundred and fifty-two left, together with one hundred and sixty horses (one hundred and two work horses), seven hundred sheep, two hundred hogs, eighty milch cows, All the chickens, about three hundred, were stolen by bandits. The store attached to the plantation does an annual business amounting to about five thousand dollars with a net income of fifteen hundred dollars. It has been thoroughly ransacked by bandits and now is waiting for the arrival of new goods.

JAPANESE IN MADERA DEPARTMENT OF GELERO

Madera Lumber Company and its Plant. The Madera Lumber Company is one of the largest lumber companies in the world. Its chief business is the cutting, preparing, and marketing of white pine from the Sierra Madre Mountains in the State of Chihuahua.

The capital of the corporation is forty million dollars. The majority of the stock is held by Canadians, and the remainder by American and English capitalists.

About twenty-four hundred laborers are employed by the vast establishment and there are one hundred and forty employees engaged in more skilled work, such as engineers and accountants. The forests belonging to the company

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TATAMER IN MADERA LIFERFUNDING OF DELICHO

indeer Company is one of the largest lumber companies in the world. Its chief Company is one of the largest lumber companies in the world. Its chief Comises is the outside, preparing, and marketing of white pine from the Biefer Latte.

The captual of the correction to forty utilion delians, the majority of the stock stock in he in the in the continue, and the remainder by accretions and the intelligible of the stock treaty-four hundred languages are amployed by the yest corrections as the continue and forty one implicate and forty one implicate and forty and accounted to more shiftled work, each as continuous and accounted to forty the forest belonging to the description and accounted to forty the forest belonging to the descriptions.

cover about three million acres. It is said that the pine treees near Madera will all mbe marketed in five years, but it will take from twenty to thirty years to clean up the entire area. The mill is provided with two disc saw machines, and its daily capacity is four hundred thousand feet. Last year's output was forty m million feet. The Northwestern Railroad, which starts from Chihuahua City, passing the eastern foot of the Sierra Madres to Juarez, is the property of this company, and all transportation of lumber to the United States, and also transportation of everything from the United States to the plantation, is done over this rail-This company operates a saw mill, a hundred miles north of Madera, as large as the one at Madera, and at El Paso, a factory manufacturing wooden articles, which is said to be the largest plant of its kind in the world. Japanese laborers employed by the company are used on the railroad which carries the lumber from the mountains, and a few work in the saw mills.

JAPANESE RESIDENTS IN MADERA

Since the panic of 1907, by reason of the decrease in the value of silver, which is the chief mineral product of the state, many of the mining companies have been

cover about thing willion notes. If the guid though toyon olean up the amine area, the mill to provided with m green ten surplus almong fund , Jung Delannout bombered United States to the plantation, to done over this mil-.Diron of at both at to sant plant of the blee hi

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Since the pents of 180V, by reason of the decrease in the value of the chief wineral crosset of the state, many of the mining companies have been

obliged to abandon work, and as a consequence many Japanese laborers who were employed in the mines were thrown out of employment. By this procedure one hundred and thirty Japsnese laborers, who were working at the Black Mountain Mining Company's mines, found themselves in ahelpless condition, with no means to support them-At this time the Japanese legation in the City of Mexico ordered the Continental Immigration Company to refund the deposits which the laborers had placed in the hands of the company. Later Mr. K. Fujita, Superintendent of Immigration, placed fourteen of the laborers with the Madera Lumber Company. This was the first time the lumber concern employed Japanese. The manager of the company found the Japanese laborers so efficient that he asked Mr. Fujita to engage more for him and gentleman succeeded in obtaining three hundred sons of Japan for the company.

JAPANESE IN JALAPA, STATE OF VERA CRUZ

Japanese Plantation of Obaja. From Salina Cruz, a

calling station of the Oriental Steamship Company, if one
proceeds toward the Gulf of Mexico for one hundred and
twenty miles, by the Isthmian Railroad, he will find at
a point one half the distance from Obaja Station in
the State of Vera Cruz a piece of land oblique in

become one or sealoused. It this procedure to two mornis Black Mountain Maing com my's mines, found themselves selved. At this time the Japanese legation in the vity hands of the company. Later M. Fullto, Euperintendthe Madera Landser Company. This are the first time the lunger concern employed Japanese. The menugar of vive esized her builted to tagete more for his and gentlement compagning.

on the matter, in the distance from the delical of the delical one of the delical one of the delical of the del

figure, of an area of two hundred and eighty-four acres.

It is a plantation which was formerly the property of a native of the State of Vera Cruz. In 1911 twenty-five

Japanese laborers, who were working at Ojakenia plantation,

bought it as common property for the sum of fifteen

hundred dollars, or at the rate of twenty-six dollars

a hectare. Obaja plantation is suitable for the culti
vation fof grains and begetables, for which there is

a big demand in this territory. Many of the products

of the plantation are sold at neighboring towns and at

a nearby harbor.

SOME FACTS ABOUT OBAJA PLANTATION

This Obaja plantation was bought by the twenty-five Japanese laborers, as has been stated. They had confidence enough in each other to start work without a written agreement among themselves as to the ownership, their only understanding being verbal one. The total sum invested in the plantation was forty-five hundred dollars.

At the time these partners bought this plantation they were satisfied with a dwelling made of palms, such as the natives of the place live in, but as they began tomake a profit from their enterprise they considered improvements. Finally they were able to builds a storage

It is a clanitation which was formently the property of a li is a clanitation which was formently the property of a native of the State of the State. In 1911 trenty-rive native of the State of the State of the State of State of

SOME PACES ABOUT CHAIR PLANTED

This Obnje planketton was pought by the twenty-five dependence laborers, as has been stated. They had courtdence ence on the order to start work without a written agreement smong themselves as to the ownership, their only understanding being verbel one. The total cur invested in the plantation was forty-five numbered deliars.

they were astisfied with a dwelling made of pains, anch as they were astisfied with a dwelling made of pains, anch as the natives of the place live in, but as they began to the recipe of the profit from their enterprise they considered improvements. Finally they were this to build a storage

house with another house attached, and now they are going to build a dwelling-house. Most of the food stuffs for their own use they raise on the plantation, but other supplies they purchase in the district.

These Japanese comrades started operations on the plantation they had acquired, in February, 1911. There is considerable timber on their land, but as yet they have not marketed it. However they have already cultivated about one seventh of their entire holdings.

They raise corn, rice, sweet potatoes, and other vegetables. In 1912 they sent corn for the first time to the harbor of Coatzacvalcos, and they found the demand at that place so satisfactory that they set up a permanent store there the same year at a cost of two hundred dollars. At first the store sold only a few dollars worth of goods a day but the sales have increased rapidly, until the daily receipts are forty to fifty times what they were at the start.

Agricultural products yield a crop twice a year and corn is ready for gathering during three and half months of the summer time and four and a half months in the cold season. The rice yield is from twenty-five to thirty bushels per hectare. Rice raising alone would yield the workers a fair profit.

house mith motion house actached, had not they are going to build a analling-bouse. Most of the food stuffs for their own one they raise on the classical, int other supplies they mirebose in the district.

These depends accurred, in February, 1911. There is considerable timber on their hami, but as yet they is considerable timber on their hami, but as yet they have not marketed it. However they have already oultivated about one seventh of their entire haldings. They raise corn, rice, sweet votatoes, and other vegetables. In 1912 they sent corn for the first time to the lation of Costacovalcos, and they found the depend of that place no suitalectory that, they set up a partnersh at that place the object of a cont of two integral collars. It first the same year at a cont of two integral collars. It first the same year at a cont of the delice worth of goods a day but the sales have increased regidly, whith the daily receipts are forty to fifty these what they were at the start.

Agricultured products yield a drop twice a year and some is ready for gathering during three and half months of the commer time and four and a half months in the cold asseron. The rice yield is from twenty-live to thirty bushels per heaters. Miss relaing alone would yield the workers of fair profit.

RELATION BETWEEN JAFANESE AND NATIVES

The Japanese on the plantation employ natives for helpers. They find them very obedient and easy to handle. They treat the native employees much better than the Japanese are treated by their employees in the Texas rice fields. The usual wage of the natives is fifty cents per day, but in the big crop season the pay is increased to seventy-five cents per day. Often the pay is sixty-two and a half cents a day; with it goes a glass of liquor. The natives seem to be well satisfied with their compensation and are eager to work on the Japanese plantation. At the season of corn harvesting they prefer to receive their pay in corn rather than in cash.

Aside from the relations of the Japanese and the natives at the plantation it can be said that the natives are as a rule very respectful toward the Japanese. The American influence is not felt in this district and the Germans have not arrived yet; the Chinese immigrant is about the only immigrant besides the Japanese that the native Mexicans have met, and as the Japanese are land owners, it helps along the good feeling towards them.

THE CTION DETYCH SATANESS AND MARTINE

The Japanese on the planeation earlog natives for helpers. They find them wery obsident and cases to handle. They treat the native seployees much better them the Japanese are treated by their earloyees in the Japanese are treated by their sampleyees in the Japanese is fifty cents per day, but in the big drop sessen the pay is indreased to seventy-five cents per day. Offen the pay is sir-ty-two and a helf dents a day; with it goes a glade of liquers the natives seem to be well satisfied with them to commensation and are easer to work on the Japanese plantation. At the creater to work on barvesting they prefer to receive that fax or or nother than in case.

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JAPANESE IN STATE OF SINALOA

In the mountainous region the climate is temperate, with cold nights, and on the coast it is very warm. The fauna and flora are rich and unusually varied. Sugar cane is grown extensively, particularly in the Japanese colonies of Culiacan, amounting to about ten thousand acres.

Mazatlam, one of the first ports of the Republic, with a population of twenty-one thousand, stands on a small peninsula opposite the Bay of Olas and is unusually attractive because of the fine groves of cocoanut trees which surround it. It is ranked as the chief industrial and commercial port on the Facific Coast of Mexico and it is in touch with California, South American and European ports by means of steamship lines. Twenty or more foreign ships anchor in the crescent-shaped bay each month. The town is very level, the highest point being but fifteen feet about high tide. A number of foreign consulates are located here.

Irrigation project in Sinaloa. There is a project on hand to irrigate about three hundred thousand acres in the district of Sinaloa, State of Sinaloa, from the

Rafushimpo, 1920, Feb. 7th

² There is the branch of Japan's legate.

³ By Japanese settlers, from 1917.

LAPANESE IN STATE OF SINALOA

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Indication project to Sinalog Thore is a project on hand to toright about the district of Sinalog, State of Sinalog, from the

¹ Satushimpo, 1920, Feb. 7th .

S Thore is the branch of Japan's legars.

By Jananese cottlers, from 1917.

waters of the branches of the Sinaloa River. All water rights will be put under state control and there will be no concessions. Heretofore but one crop has been realized per annum, but with irrigation two or more crops will be harvested.

The situation of the colony. The only construction work initiated in the district during the last part of 1915 was that of the Japanese-Mexican Industry Colony on the Ocoroni River, near Varunjo Station, of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico. By S.P. Railroad, one can reach this colony, taking twelve hours from Los Angeles; and it is about ninety miles from Culican, the capital of the state of Sinaloa and about twelve miles from the coast. This colony is in easy communication with the harbor of Topolobampo. It comprises eighty-five thousand acres, and perfect roads run through the ranches in every way from the station, so that transportation is very convenient.

As the climate is warm the year round, the place is better to farm than Southern California. In addition to this, the agricultural land of the locality is so fertile in the vicinity of the colony that there are a great many American enterprises. The water is plentiful, with an average rainfall of twenty-four

and land

¹ It shows the fertile land.

water rights will be not the Sinalos River. All water rights will be not under ceats control and there will be no concessions. Heretofore but one oron has been realized for annua, but will irrigation two or nore crops will be herewited.

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inches throughout the year in the colony, and on the plateau to the east of the state, fifteen inches distributed as follows: sixty percent of it in the months of July, August, and September, and the balance in December, January and February. So the farmers can cultivate without irrigation, as in California. The agricultural products are peas, sweet corn, oranges, lemons, cantaloupes, cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, berries, grapes, tomatoes, cucumbers, beans and rice. All the products above mentioned are better than California in quality and reach the markets before any other locality, so that the products are great.

LOWER CALIFORNIA QUESTIONS

In Mexico, Lower California is a most fertile state to farm and cultivate, so that American and Japanese capitalists are desirous of settling permanent colonies.

Why is lower California desirable? The following are the reasons:--

1. The Colorado river sends down each year enough water to cover seventeen million acres with water one foot deep, and should irrigate eight times what it is now irrigating, and eight times three hundred thousand or two million, four hundred thousand acres.

¹ Takahashi, Nichi-Boku Colony, 3-11

inches throughout the year in the dolony, and on the plateau to the cast of the clare, lifteen independent distributed as follows: sixty percent of in in the months of luly, August, and Capteenber, and the balance in Recember, Assuming and Pebruary, So the farmers can cultivate without infigation, as in deliterals, The agricultural products are redesented dorm, oranges, lemons, cantalouses, totalous, oranges, lemons, cantalouses, totalous, so contioned are better than deliterals in quality and reach the markets before any other locality, and that the products are great.

PROFIESTED VINEDALITY BEADT

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Why is lower California dest cabled The follow-

enough water to cover seventeen militon acres mits water one foot deep, and should irrigate cital times burning what it is now irrigating, and eight times three burnings thoughtness three burnings.

Taranasht, Michi-Boku Colony, 2-11

- 2. Mining has undoubtedly been the principal industry of lower California, as it yielded some rich returns. The silver mines near La Paz are said to have been worked as early as 1700. The Boleo district at Santa Rosalia on the east coast is a copper mine worked by a French Company (Compagnie de Boleo) and was in 1917-1918 the third largest producer of copper in Mexico. There is a large undeveloped deposit of iron ore at San Vicente near San Quentin on the west coast.
- 3. Cattle and horses are raised in the valleys where there is water and the southern part which receives more rainfall and consequently is more tropical in character, has more agricultural lands than Southern California.
- 4. The climate in the northern and central parts is equable and healthful, resembling that of the coast region of Southern California, though slightly warmer and somewhat drier than California.
- 5. In the South, the principal industries are mining, pearl fishing and the cultivation of wheat, cattle ranching and mining are the most important activities. Wheat is the principal agricultural crop grown in the northern district. It is cultivated in

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the valleys and on the mesas of the Pacific littoral between latitude 31 degrees and the American border and in the Mexican portion of the Imperial Valley. The Imperial Valley lies in the Peninsula. Cotton has become very important in the last three years. In 1914 between 30,000 and 35,000 acres were planted in this section.

6. The agriculture of that section consists of tropical and semi-tropical fruits and sugar cane. The fruits grown are grapes, figs, Arabian dates, oranges, lemons, lime, tangerines, clives and pomegranates.

Small quantities of these fruits, especially dates, are exported to the west coast of Mexico, but the greater part is consumed in the U.S.A. and the quality is better than that of California.

THE QUESTION OF PURCHASE BY THE JAPANESE

With the simple reasons above-mentioned, Japanese capitalists wish to purchase 80,000 acres from "The C.M.Ranch" and to settle the pure Japanese Colony here, but it is still undecided, no agreement having yet been reached. So in order to avoid the misunderstanding of the world, the California-Mexico land and Cattle Company which owns and operates a tract of 830,000 acres in Lower California issued a statement denying that it contemplated

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any leases or other arrangements with Japanese that were not first approved by the State Department at Washington. Later, the Company supplemented its formal statement by saying that the Japanese syndicate that had sought to buy land had also taken the position that the approval of the United States would be a pre-requisite.

"Japanese", said Mr. Chandler, President of the C.M.Co., "are not in a majority among the colonists.

We have a cosmopolitan lot down there and I believe not more than 15 percent of them are Japanese. There are Russians, Irish, Scotch, Italian, Germans, East Indians, a considerable leasehold operated and farmed by a group of Englishmen, and Americans, the latter in the largest numbers.....

"Before that, we had the property becoming productive; we had one alfalfa field of eleven thousand acres, said to be the largest in the country. We had 20,000 head of cattle, but the revolution took practically all of them. Now we have 600 miles of canal, about 80,000 acres being operated under lease by men of all nationalities.

"This property, in reality, is the delta of the

¹ Los Angeles Times, April 1, 1919.

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Colorado, and is the only land in America that overflows and is enriched annually like the delta of the
Nile. Of course, the cultivated, irrigated land is
protected by levees, but that not yet in crop is inundated annually and silt is left. This has been going on always, so that wells put down 1100 feet there
have not penetrated the strata of productive soil.

*The total area of the irrigable lands, on both sides of the international line, is about 1,200,000 acres; the American side is the Imperial and Coachella valleys, and the Mexican side is the property we own and operate. In twenty years of operation, by the way, the property has never paid a dividend, as all earnings have been put back into irrigation work, roads, bridges, fencing and other improvements.

"We have never sold any land to Japanese or others, except that some years ago we sold a tract of about 32,000 acres to John Cudahy, and later by various transfers, in which we had no interest, there was about 80,000 acres acquired by a Japanese.

"So far as the alleged pending sale of CaliforniaMexico Land and Cattle Company's property in Lower California to a Japanese syndicate is concerned, the owners
of the land are still adhering to the declaration made

Colorado, and is the only land in tweeton that overflows and is enriched annually like the delta of the
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"So far as the alleged rending sale of Galifornia-Wextoo land and Gaitle Communy's property in loser Caltionnia to a Japanese syndicate is concerned, the centre of the land are atill adhering to the declaration rade by them to the Secretary of State, in February,1917 in connection with the proposed lease of a comparatively small section of the Company's holdings to Japanese tenants. The following is an extract from a letter written by me, as president of the Company, dated February 23, 1917, to the Department of State at Washington:

reliable tenants, amply financed, to help develop our property in Mexico, we are first of all American citizens, and do not wish to make any move which could in any way prejudice a question which always appears to be a subject for agitation between the two countries. We will not, under the circumstances, consider making any lease of this kind to Japanese, where colonization is probable, until we are first authoritatively informed that such agreement will be agreeable to the government of our own country. We believe that most of the Japanese labor for this enterprise will come from the Pacific Coast States, and thus relieve to some extent the pressure of this class of people now in the United States, and will be an advantage rather than a disadvantage.

"'It is fair to say that the Japanese who were negotiating for a lease at that time took precisely the same stand, as prospective tenants, that the owners of the land by them to the decretary of State, in February, 1217 in connection with the proposed leave of a company tively small section of the Company's holdsman to Japanese teaming. The following is an extract from a letter written by me, so priestent of the Company, dated February 25, 1917, to the Department of State at Washington:

reliable tenants, amply financed, to belp develop our respectly in Mexico, we are first of all American citizens, and do not with to make any rows which could in any my made of a question which always appears to be a subject for agitation between the two countries. We will not, under the citizenses, consider making any lease of this wind to impanses, consider making any lease of this wind to impanses, consider making any lease of this wind to impanses, consider making any lease of this wind to impanses, there dolonisation is probable, agreement will be agreeable to the government of our own country. To believe that most of the impanses of our own this enterprise will one that most of the impanter of this class and thus relieve to even extent the presence of this class of people now in the United States, and will be an adventage rather than a discoventage.

"It is fair to say that the Japanese she were nagotiating for a lease at that time took precisely the same took, to wit: That they did not desire to consummate the lease unless it was perfectly agreeable to the officials of our own State Pepartment.'"

Then I asked Mr. U. Cyama, who is now the Consul deneral of Los Angeles, about the questions of Japanese purchase or lease 80,000 acres in Lower California as the Examiner had said. He said:

"According to my investigations, the rumor above mentioned is false, and the statements of Mr. Harry Chandler are right."

JAPANESE IN THE PENINSULA OF LOWER CALIFORNIA

At Magdalena Bay there is a turtle-meat and oyster cannery operated by Japanese whose product when the industry is developed, is destined for American and Japanese markets and a Mexican concession for fishing along the west coast has been operated during 1914 by an American Company in San Diego, California, under a lease. The fish and lobsters obtained by this Company have all gone to western United States markets. Besides these two industries, no attempt has been made to exploit the water along the coast, although they abound in fish of all kinds.

The peninsula of lower California has always been to the average American an unknown land. To the popular

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water along the count, airhough they abound in fish of

to the average leart out town an unknown land. To the povolar

imagination it is a barren country noted chiefly
for its deserts and cactus growth. In a sense this
is true as applied to the central southern section,
but the northern district is a world apart and has
resources whihe, if lying in the United States would
be worth millions. The world knows about the orange
and lemon groves of California, but few realize that
immediately to the south of that garden spot likes
a country just as fertile, but out of the frost belt,
with thousands of barren acres only waiting water to
grow in abundance almost any known crops, in which
Japanese and Chinese colonists are only cultivating
the cotton.

JAFANESE IN BLACK MOUNTAIN MINING DISTRICT

The Black Mountain Mining Company's plant is situated thirty-eight miles northeast of the Magdalena of the Sonora Railroad in the State of Sonora. It is located very inconveniently, as there is only one stage-coach operating between the mine and Magdalena, and that has a miserable, rough road to travel. This mine was first developed by Mexicans on a small scale, but a few years ago an American syndicate bought it and started work under up-to-date conditions. For the past

imagination it is a Design country noted chiefly for its deserts and reatus growth. In a mence this is time as applied to the central southern section, but the northern district is a serial apair and has reacurose white, if lying in the United States south be worth allitone. The world incess about the crange and lesson growes of California, but for realing that tenedately to the south of that garden epot likes a country just as fertile, but out of the frost belt, with thousands of barren acres only weiting water to Japanese and Chinase colonists are only relitivating the cotton.

STATEST DELEGE MINTERS MINISTER DI MORENTAL

The High Vennish Winter Company's missi is attusted thirty-eight wiles northeses of the Wardalena of the School State of the Wardalena of the School State of the Wardalena is a located wery incomveniently, as there is only one ordered companies and that has a micerable, rough road to travel. This wire was first developed by Maxicans on a small cials, but a few years ago an inertean syndicate bought it and attented work under up-to-date conditions. For the past

three years it has been the most productive mine in the state.

In 1908 this Company first hired Japanese laborers. There were one hundred and thirty-five of them then. They came to Mexico through the Continental Immigration Company and were transported to railroad work.

Many of them died on account of the bad climate, where they were sent by the railroad company, and harsh treatment at the hands of the railroad men fell to the others. Finally, through negotiations of the Continental Immigration Company they were employed by the Black Mountain Mining Company. Later other Japanese laborers, at Ojacaniya plantation and at a Mexican coal mine, joined them at the Black Mountain Mine, until the number reached three hundred and fifty.

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In 1908 this Commany lives hired Japanese laborers. There were one hundred and thirty-five of these
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Mining Company. Tater other Japanese laborace, at

them at the Plack Mountain Mine, until the number reached
three hundred and fifty.

MEXICAN IMPORTATION FIGURES

"The total value of the imports of Mexico for 1910 was 205,874,273 pesos, an increase of five and six tenths percent over the previous year. When compared with the imports of 1909, the year 1910 shows an increase of twenty six and one half percent. The following is a rough classification of the important items of import of 1909 and 1910 and their amount:

"A decree of May 14th, 1918, declared all foreign gold coins legal tender at rates to be established by the Department of Finance, as follows:

| Countries | Coins | Mexican Money |
|-----------------|--------|---------------|
| United States | Dollar | 2.00 |
| Austria-Hungary | Kronen | .40 |
| England | Pound | 9.66 |
| France | Franc | .38 |
| Germany | Mark | .47 |
| Italy | Lire | 138 |
| Jap an | Yen | .99 |
| Netherlands | Florin | .80 |
| Spain | Peseta | .38 |

"A new gold coin, worth 20 peros was created by decree of June 27th, 1917. The coin weighs 16 2-3 grams and is .900 fine or about 15 grams pure gold.

"The amount of money coined during the year 1917

was as follows:

| | pesos pieces | 17,040,000 pesos |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Gold 10 | pesos pieces | 19,665,000 pesos |
| Silver 50 | cents Mex. | 18,556,000 pesos |
| Bronze 5 | cents Mex. | 40,000 pesos. |
| | Imports 1910 | Imports 1909 2 |
| Animal Products | 17,433,252 | (In pesos) |
| Vegetable Products | 38,600,222 | 42,711,452 |
| Mineral Products | 52,030,587 | 55,859,628 |
| Textile Products | 24,640,270 | 20,220,924 |
| Chemicals-Drugs | 12,990,251 | 11,238,373 |
| | | |

Mexico To-day, 67-8.

²⁰tojiro, Source of Mexico and South America, 467-471.

PERSONAL MODERNING MET AND PROPERTY.

"The total value of the imports of Me.100 for 1010 was 205,874,875 peace, in increase of five and his centles percent over the provious to it. Then compared with the imports of 1000, the peace of twenty eix and one helf percent. The rollowing is a rough classification of the important is and of 1000 and their emornic.

To decree of May Lath, 1918, checkerd all foreign gold course legal tender at rates to be children by the Department of Thranco, as follows:

| Telegi destant | Cotina | Countries |
|---|--|--|
| 00.8 03. 08. 08. VA. 00. 00. 00. | Tollar Found Found Park Park Test Test Test Test Test Test Test Test | United States Austria-Hungary England France Ogrammy Listy Japan Hatherlands Ensin |

degree of June 27th, 1617. The coin wat the 15 c-c requested is ,900 rine or whout is stems were role.

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| 17, 160,000 posos 15, 250,000 pe on 18, 250,000 pe on | Dold comen of bloc and sense places of the block and the b |
|---|--|
| (none at) | CICL STOOMS |
| a Montanta | Animal Products 17,458,858 |
| 360, LLV, 25 | Vegetable Products 58,300,232 |
| 58,089,688 | Mineral Froducts 58,000,007 |
| 428,002,03 | Toxille From the SA,660,870 |
| 21,610,670 | Chemicola-Drugs 12,090,251 |

Maxico Tordey, 67-8.

Otogiro, Source of Maxico and South America, Moy-671,

| Drinks | 6,813,347 | 6,552,818 |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Paper Products | 5,608,929 | 5,046,901 |
| Machinery | 25,811,177 | 20,941,696 |
| Wheels | 9,095,206 | 5,754,195 |
| Arms & Powder | 3,212,567 | 2,901,783 |
| Others | 9,638,455 | 8,625,153 |
| | | |
| Total | 205,874,273 | 194,865,781 |
| Increase | | 11,008,492 |

In the foregoing list mineral products lead, with vegetable products second; machinery comes third and then in order follow textiles, animal products, chemicals and drugs.

Mexico imported silk products to the value of 2,500,000 pesos in 1915. Silk textile imports were valued at 870,000 pesos. Of these, France was first with silk textile imports to the value of 420,000 pesos and Japan second, 210,000 pesos. The balance came from other countries.

The figures for the year 1913, the last normal and the last one in which complete statistics are available in American money, are: Imports, \$93,020,000; exports,

Mexico To-day, 47-49.

| 4,582,530 | 798,028,8 | Trimina alimina |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 8,046,903 | 888,808,6 | |
| 80,000,000 | 7710,000,00 | |
| 8,794,138 | 805,500,8 | |
| 50V, 000,0 | veaters, c | I Tebyof & Lett. |
| ASSE, MANGE | 653,853,85 | |
| | | |
| 100,000,001 | 878, 370, 808 | |
| Jees, eco, co | | Increase |

In the foregoing list mineral produces lood, with vegetable products and then the conder tollow textiles, water landaucts, chemicals and drugs.

Mexico imported ally products to the value of escape as all estate to 1912. Silk textile imports were valued at 870,000 reace. Of three, frence see first with allic textile imports to the value of 6500 escape and Japan second, 210,000 peace. The blance some from other countries.

The right of the year late; the heat normal and the leat one in whileh complete etailetine are evaluable the american money, area Imports, 025,000,000; experts,

Baxago Co-day, 47-49.

\$129,971,000, showing a considerable trade balance in favor of Mexico.

At the present time Mexican Foreign trade is recovering, and it is expected that as soon as the internal and international situation is entirely settled it will receive fresh and greater momentum than ever.

The importance of Mexican trade with the United States is seen from the following figures for the years ending June 30,1912-1918:

| | 00,101 | Imports from Mexico | Exports to Mexico. |
|------|--------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1912 | \$ | 65,915,313 | 52,847,129 |
| 1913 | | 77,543,842 | 54,383,424 |
| 1914 | | 92,690,526 | 38,748,793 |
| 1915 | | 77,612,691 | 34,164,447 |
| 1916 | | 97,696,144 | 47,945,519 |
| 1917 | | 112,138,677 | 79,004,597 |
| 1918 | | 140,801,097 | 106,893,653 |
| | | | |

In 1913 Mexico drew 48 % of its imports from the United States, and sent in exchange 76% of its exports.

Value of Important Merchandise Imported into the Republic of Mexico from Japan.

| (In pesos) | 1915 1910 | |
|------------------|-----------|---------|
| Silk cloth goods | 210,000 | 172,420 |

\$199,971,000, showing a considerable treds believe in

at the present it so weather for the trace to the contraction and it is expected that he promise the statement of the contraction is entirely settled it will receive from our greater normalist than over.

States to soon from the following figures rot the course

| | | | | ring outly surrun |
|-------|------|----------------|-----------|-------------------|
| * OTA | | and cold march | aJuggert. | |
| ~ | | | | |

| TILL THE LAST | 0 65,915,313 | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------|
| 54,000,404 | 266, 345, 77 | = 8181 |
| 38,788,765 | 88,880,886 | |
| Market Commence | 108,918,77 | |
| 000,000,70 | ARE,080,19 | SIEL |
| A00'900'GL | 112,138,677 | |
| 300,070,000 | V00, 100, 001 | |

In 1913 Mexico dres de 4 of its imports fron the United States, and sent in exchange '84 of the or order.

out before attendent tradeout to makey

(In pence) 1910 1910 172,020

| Other goods made of silk | 68,556 | 39,162 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| Silk thread | 26,303 | 61,447 |
| Coal | 24,222 | 6,760 |
| Opium | 19,379 | 630 |
| Furniture | 16,757 | 9,885 |
| Porcelain | 15,075 | 11,816 |
| Fans | 9,495 | 6,821 |
| Paper | 17,926 | 3,475 |
| Pearls and tortoise shell | 8,357 | 3,432 |
| Canned goods | 5,066 | 1781 |

The foregoing figures show the most promising field for trade, from Japan to Mexico, is the silk business, particularly silk textiles and other goods made of silk. The year 1915 shows an increase in the importation of silk products from Japan, especially textiles and other goods made of silk, but there was a falling off in the importation of silke thread. Although France, Germany and Sweden have been far ahead of Japan in their shipments of silk goods to Mexico, there is a wonderful opportunity for Japan to increase here trade in these goods in the Mexican market and distance here competitors.

The largest part of the coal imported by Mexico comes

¹ Otojiro, Source of Mexico and South America, 473-475.

| 801,00 | 850,00 | |
|---------|--------|-------------|
| VW0, 60 | 807,88 | Silk thread |
| 0,750 | 473,66 | |
| | 30,070 | Option |
| 880,0 | 757,82 | Furniture |
| II, ALG | 25,075 | nintepros |
| 190,5 | 660,0 | |
| 374,8 | 14,000 | |
| 348,6 | 705,8 | |
| farn | | |

The trade, from Japan to Marico, is the disk bunibers, particularly slik tentiles and outer govern when of alls. The year 1915 shows an increase in the incorporation of alik products from Japan; sepecially tenviles and other goods made of alik, but there are folling out in the importation of alike thread, although framen, Octave and Sweden have been for shead of Japan in the in anit-man'ts of alike goods to Marico, there is the wonterfulfit and began to the sense to the wonterfulfit opportunity for Japan to the sense here trade in the many for Japan in the Mexico and special and distance here trade in thems acceptitions of the least of the ocean here competitions and largest part of the oceal imported by Mexico come for largest part of the oceal imported by Mexico come

Localt o, Source of Maxica and South Destina, eva-dvs.

from the United States, because the United States is a big coal producing country and the Mexican market is a handy one.

Although the importations of opium showed a big increase during a period of five years, the value of importations into Mexico from Japan jumping from 630 pesos in 1910 to 19,379 pesos in 1915, nothing definite regarding the opium trade between the two countries can be predicted for the future.

Wooden goods, including Japan wares, are badly needed in Mexico, and their importation is increasing. A good trade in this line can be built up by Japan, as she should be able easily to undersell here competitors. The importation of China-wares has greatly increased in Mexico, the last figures available showing the goods of that class imported reached a value of 770,000 pesos.

There should also be an increase in the sales of Japanese coral, tortoise shell, pearls, paper and canned goods in Mexico, if the business is handled as it should be. Many other smaller lines of trade with Japan, now in their infancy hold out good prospects. On the other hand the important merchandise imported into Japan from the republic of Mexico: for gold, silver, sugar, coffee, cocoa, leather and rubber:

from the United States, Decayse the United States is a big control producing country and the Mexican meries in a handy one.

Although the importations of crime element of its increase during a period of Tive years, the value of increase during a period from Japan jum day from 650 gomes in 1910 to 18,679 paces in 1918, doining derinite regarding the opius trade between the two countries can be predicted for the Induse.

Wooden goods, including Japan whee, are bedly needed in Maxico, and their importation is increasing. A good trade in this line can be built up by Japan, as the should be able easily to undersell here competitors. The importation of Onins-vapus has greatly increased in Maxico, the last figures synthetic showing the goods of that class imported remembed a value of 770,000 perce.

There should also be an increase in the science of Income of the series of the court, tortoise sholl, mearle, coper and considered in Maxico, if the breakness is headled at it should be. Many others smaller lines of trade with Japan, and in the important merchandise imported into Japan from the regulate of Maxicos for gold, allyer, sugar, coffee other the regulate of Maxicos for gold, allyer, sugar, coffee , cocca, loather and rubber:

Year

Total sum.

1910

1917

\$ 12,775.00

3,438.00¹

According to my study of conditions in Mexico
the country has unlimited opportunities for future
prosperity, when revolutions cease and law and order
is restored. The climate in most portions is excellent,
although not as good as in California, and Japanese will
find no trouble living there, from climatic reasons.
On the plateau of Central Mexico one never suffers from
the heat, for it is perpetual spring there. Even in
the lowlands, along the coasts, it is not as one would
expect. In the winter time there, it is below 90 degrees
and in the summer it rarely exceeds 95 degrees. Malaria
need not be feared, if one observes the ordinary rules
of hygiene, so it cannot be said truthfully that the
climate is unsuitable for Japanese immigrants.

We would no doubt encounter serious difficulties if we sent immigrants there without fit preparation, but if the work is undertaken with a good foundation and proper preparation, a safe and sufficient development is assured. There is room enough left in mining, agricultural and other enterprises for a multitude of immigrants.

lhara, The Mexico Zijo, 253.

1917

Asserting to me unlimited opportunities continued in a wice prosecrity, when revolutions couse and law and order the restored. The olimete in most portions is existiont, although not as good as in Delifornia, and Tabanese will rind no trouble living there, them elimines and Tabanese will on the plateau of destrict Marios one never entriese from the heat, for it is perpetual spring their even in the lowlands, along the counts, it is not as one mould exceet. In the aimlest time there, it is not as one mould exceet. In the aimlest time there, it is not as one mould exceet. In the stands of acress that the summer it message and the following the counts of acress hallow of hysters, so it cannot be noted to mitherly that the olders, if is not as an allow of hysters, so it cannot be noted to mathematically that the

We work invigrants those without fit democration, but if
the work is untertained with a good foundation and proper
are paration, a sais and sufficient development is essured
where is room amongh left in mining, systemisural and
ather enterprises for a multitude of implywhite.

Piners, The Mexico 2110, 250.

Agriculture in Mexico is not well improved as yet.

This is due to a great extent to the fact that Mexico is so rich in its mineral resources, such as gold, silver, and copper, that most of the capital and labor is expended in this direction and agriculture is neglected. To give an idea of the wealth of minerals in Mexico, it may be said that one third of the ilver of the world is mined in Mexico.

Mexico has an area of 800,000 square miles, but her population is only fifteen millions in this vast territory and there are only twenty persons per square mile. This sparseness in population also has something to do with the tardiness in agricultural development. Further, this country has not received the benefit of the great inventions and discoveries which are leading the twentieth civilizations onward and upward. The land owners hold aloof from using the modern implements of industry. Sometimes on finds modern machinery on the farms, but generally speaking the intelligence of the natives is not sufficient to make use of these implements to their profit. So we find agriculture, in most cases, conducted in a primitive way.

Such a large amount of capital has been expended in mining, that modern improvements in the means of communication have been neglected, and this is another factor

¹ The lecture of Professor Carroll of Boston University Jan. 17, 1920.

Agriculture in Meales for the foot of the Cost Seales in This is due to a great order to the Cost Seales in the Cost of the Manager, and resources, account of the Manager, that most of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of Manager, it may be sealed in Manager, it may be sealed in Manager, it may be the mealth of the result of the result of the meales.

Moris in the only integen millions is late vest territory and there are only inverse millions in late vest territory and there are only inempty parameter accessed mile. This appreases in possibility also has constituted to do with the territores in possibility in a egyloutivity and anythered. The training to this country has not reduced the Demorit of the craft inventions and also which are leading the craft to the craft to the craft the demority. The land the modern includes of the demority of the nature of the modern training of the nature of the action of the nature of the action of the condition of the form and the inventions of the condition in the factor of the condition in a said the spinulture, in and cases, in and condition to their conditions in a said the order.

mining, that momera improvements in the more of commun-

The lacture of Professor Chargo, of Books of the

that has tended to arrest development in the agricultural pursuits. The government has planned a complete irrigation system for the plateau districts, but the undertaking is not yet under way. Remarkable results may be expected when this vast area of fertile land is put under proper cultivation, in charge of experts with the latest modern training, assisted by wonder-working machinery for irrigating, sowing, cultivating and harvesting. Then the figures in the annual statistics will, doubtless, be reversed, and the exports of agricultural products will be far in the lead of the exports of mineral products.

There is no land better suited for Japanese expansion than this one. If a general inflow of European immigrants should take place, controversies, similar to those that have arisen in California regarding the Japanese, might arise, but there is little possiblity of European immigrants invading Mexico in large numbers, for many years. A long time, perhaps a centurey, will elapse before there will be no room for immigrants who wish to settle there. It is a notable fact that Japanese are welcome in Mexico, when in other countries they are met with exclusion laws and other restrictions. This further substantiates the statement made before, that Mexico is the most suitable place for Japanese immigrants of the future.

that has begind to throat development in the equivalent pursuits. The ja arrownt has plantace consists irrigation agains for the slateau dis riose, but the uncore king in not yet uncor say, nemarkable results may be expected atom this west eres of fertile land is put under proper cultivation, in charge of expects dith the latent modern cultivation, in charge of expects dith the latent modern training, easieted by wonder-monaing machinery for irrigating, social, aultivating an netweeting. Then the single entitle is all, doubless, be reversed, and the expects of explantant promote will be for in the land of the expects of eigenvalues from one

There is no lend bet er smited for improve expension than this one. If a general inflow of imposes instrument should take place, controversies, similar to those that have should take place, controversies the first informat, might arise, but there is itself constitute of furcovers imply series are investing testics in large members, for many years. A long time, perhaps a continue, will elaque before there will be no room for imply series and sich to settle there. At is a notable fact that Japanese are walcome in Moxico, and other counciles that Japanese are walcome in Moxico, and other rectricities that further about materials the said other rectricities. This increase are walcomed as the other rectricities, that feather is the most miteble the place for Japanese imply series of the future.

Europeans, except the best educated and those who have traveled extensively, little realize the possibilities of Mexico. The revolutions have tended to make the rich European wary, when it comes to investing his money there.

This the foremost reason why European immigration to Mexico is not larger. The Japanese are also backward in their knowledge of Mexico, and if they do not awake now to its possibilities, and the opportunities awaiting them there, it may be too late when they finally awaken. Now is the time of Golden Opportunity.

Japanese should seize this opportunity now and not run the risk of having the door closed in their faces later.

There are many Mexican landowners who are weary of country life, and having suffered heavy losses during the revolutions, are willing to sell their holdings at a sacrifice. Here is a good opportunity for the Japanese to get a start in new homes.

Thorough investigations should be made, of course, before any step is taken by Japanese towards settling in Mexico. In California, there has been formed a Mexican Investigation Club. It is a very welcome organization, in view of the facts I have related. I hope it will continue its work and spur on the Japanese to settle in Mexico under the best possible conditions.

mirotophe, except the book saunted and those who doir sale of mental over anoisofover aff . colicit to Europe m wary, when it comes to dayouting his morey there, are a changel off . . regard you at ontrem of notions inch were the broken to expelyom whois at branched oals not introduce now to the gone tot the one of won estawn for ob emelting them there, it may be too lets when they clearly angless. Now is the time of Colores Coortinality. The roll of the state to the said street bloom seemed the the risk of having the door elegan in their those later. life, and having suffered heavy lesses during the revelations, or william to call their notations or or smillion. start in new homes.

Thoracagn investigations should be made, of course, before any step is taken by farmess towards satisfing in Mexico. In Celifornia, there has been formed a Mexicon franciscular to a very wilcome digitalization, in view of the facts I have related. I have it will continue the work and your on the Januards to satisfie in the most continue to continue the best positible a mallitima.

When we consider the opportnities for education and religious worship in Mexico --- or rather the lack of opportunities for these essentials, so necessary to well constituted society --- we find a most regrettable state of affairs. Lack of proper schools has kept Mexico back more than anything else. Only the wealthy, in some of the larger cities, receive what a Jaapanese or an American would call an adequate education. The great masses are in total ignorance. If Japanese children in Mexico are to receive the sort of education which every self-respecting Japanese or American insists his children should have, the Japanese themselves will have to provide the schools, and these schools must be the best that money can produce. Japanese children in Mexico are receiving daily one ortwo hours' instruction, but one can see that this is deplorably insufficient. If Japanese are to settle in Mexico and rear children there, those children must have the best educational advantages, to make them useful men and women when they grow up.

The religious influence, which must surround the Japanese who settle in Mexico, is a matter of the highest importance. One cannot emphasize too much the need for the immediate building of Buddhist missions and schools. These missions and schools must have a wide

when no countries the copper balling our enteres on made

to the I not united no -- original mi girbers anotation sands ofdesseries Jour a will sweet delega bedugidanon the larger cities, receive while a Jacques out Just out . notsesses sampeos en lise ofnew menineme. manager are in total ignorance. If deponded on our sement colme W all a realists mennagat . soupers and years Jans are receiving daily one organ hours' traderiction, but one can are tight this is deployedly involved ... tions on il deep mist have the best advantional dyan continues, to note then useful den and nomen when they med blen of one few rolletous influence, with much surround one

Innortence, the camer aminerale to melter of the blinest innortence, the camer aminerale too much the need for the investors building of Duddhist missions and someous. There wishers and schools such have a wife scope to serve the highest ends. They must be international, --- willing to admit Mexicans and people of any of the white races. They must be provided with sufficient funds, so there will be no need of continually asking money from the Mother Country.

I am firmly of the opinion that there must be a lasting establishment, of religious and educational foundations, in Mexico, first of all, if the Japanese in any considerable number, are to make their homes there.

Republic and its location make health conditions very dissimilar from one place to the other. As a general rule, health conditions are good along the gulf coast, and around the lakes in certain plateaus. In a few spots along the Pacific coast health conditions are poor, as the land is flooded and marshes are formed, which make them very unsanitary, especially in the summer months.

The progress made, however, in sanitation shows that location in the tropic and marshy condition of the soil are not, by themselves, unsanitary. Good draining and the adoption of modern methods can turn lands long considered inhabitable into healthy and pleasant resorts.

score to serve the highest wate. They wist as interesting to acuti destroit mit escore of eny of the white races. They must be provided with sufficient funds, so there will be no seed of continually esting money from the delicar forestry.

I am (Armily of the opinion that their suct we a landing debation, in the solitations and coloration) foundations, in Mexico, Plant of will, if the Josephson in any considerable number, are to make their honor there.

The great diversity of citacta in the Bratana Nety Republic and its location make limits constitute very directal from one place to the other. As a post of the pull of the constitute of the co

The progress made, nowever, in antivious at the that long that long the tropic and marshy condition of the soil are not, by themselves, insentiary. Bood draining and the adoption of modern methods on turn land long considered inhabitely, into healthy and pleasunt

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Labor Conditions. Before the present government was firmly established in Mexico, labor conditions were very unsettled, and in fact, the revolution which overthrew Diaz's dictatorship was caused by labor unrest bordering on desperation.

The new government, therefore, as soon as the military situation is under control, undertake a radical reform in the labor system of the country, adopting as a base for its program, the most advanced principles governing labor in its relation with capital. Labor conditions are very peculiar. There is a labor shortage all over the country. Wages, however, are small and the conditions of the working people are decidedly bad. The relations betwen capital and labor in the industrial centers are strained to the breaking point. The industrial organization followed the system of the old European capitalism, make worse still, because it is imposed on a laboring class much weaker than in Europe, since it is unorganized and not very advanced in civilization.

The new government have decided boldly to solve the troubles by a radical reorganization, in the belief that at the present time when industries are just beginning development, it will be much easier to undertake a complete change, than later, when larger interests will have been created, every one of which will become a serious

interior description. Here's one of the process of the very superior of the process of the proce

The new jovernment, therefore, as soon on the military situation is under control, assistant a redical respecting as the description in the lener system of the country, especial as been for its program, the more edvanced reinciples governing inter in its relation entits capital. Incordant time the very recordist. There is a labor short on the countries are very recordist. The conditions of the working records are facilitied. The relations of the working records are decirably had. The relations between capital and labor in the invarial control organization followed to the relation of the organization in the invariant of the old incorder a laboring color and account a laboring oless much works with increased in laboring oless much works with in surepe, since it is more and one very advanced in civilization.

The new codernment lates decided holdly to solve
the troubles by a realest recognization, in the belief
that at the present time when industries are just beginning
development, it will be much easier to undertake a complete
change, than leter, shen larger interests will have been
created, every one of which will brooms a serious

obstacle in the way to reformation and improvement.

That is why the new Mexican government incorporated the most advanced labor legislation in the world along the lines adopted by New Zealand, in the new Constitution promulgated on February 5, 1917.

According to the new Constitution, every person in Mexico is free to adopt any occupation or trade they wish, provided it does not interfere with somebody else's rights or is not against the law. No person can be deprived of the product of his work. The state recognizes no contract or agreement that will deprive a person from liberty guaranteed by the Constitution.

Labor contracts shall be limited to a certain time as provided by law, in no case in excess of one year, and no contract shall be recognized if it interferes with the exercise of political rights.

Political conditions. The first Chief of the Revolution, in charge of the Executive power will, during the struggle, issue and enforce all laws, regulations and measures intended to provide for the economic, social and political needs of the country.

V. Carranza will undertake the reforms demanded by public opinion as being indispensable for the establishment of a system that will guarantee equality for the Mexicans among themselves; also agrarian laws that will

Obstracte in the six to be for the second incorporation of the state incorporation

the most sivenced leber legislation in the world along the line new Constitution or Street on February 5, 1917.

According to the new Constitution, every person in Mexico is from to adopt any occuration of stand that with provided it upon not interture with consumply electrically rights or is not against the lim. To cerson as to destived of the product of his work. Inc state reconstitute or agreement that will deprive a parson from their parsons that will deprive a parson from their parsons that he has constituted or agreement that he is contain the upotential or provided by law constituted or any form, and provided by law, in no case in distinct or any form, and no case in distinct of any form, and the exercise of collition rights.

distriction, in charge of the Executive power will, the voluction, in charge of the Executive power will, desiring the ethical, issue and anthree all less, regulations and not make intended to provide for the country.

Togulations will one take all meads of the country.

V. Cerrence will converted the reforms demanded by public opinion on tells indispensable for the catability for the desirable of a cycles that the hill guarantee sensity for the desirable will contain the catability for the

favor the formation of small estates, by dividing the large holdings of lands and restoring to the communities the land which they were unjustly deprived of. He will also adopt fiscal measures intended to establish a fair system of taxation on property; also laws intended to improve the condition of the agricultural laborer, the workman, the miner, and, in general, of the working classes; establish municipal freedom as a constitutional institution; to lay the foundation for a new system of army organization; to reform the elction system in order to attain an effective franchise; to organize an independent judiciary, in the federal as well as in the State courts; to revise legislation concerning the exploitation of mines, oil fields, waterpower, forests, and all natural resources in the country, in order to destroy monopoly created by previous governments and to prevent its restoration in the future; to introduce political reforms so as to guarantee the real enforcement of the Constitution, and in general to take all necessary steps intended to assure all inhabitants of the country of their rights and equality under the law.

and real relations better the real records, which are

institution; to lay the foundation for a new average of army

APPENDICES

J. P. Rojo, the new Mexican Ambassador to Japan, said the following:

"There are six thousand Japanese settlers"

in Mexico Inote--- but by the census of 1915, there
are only 2689 settlers, as shown on P. 31-33.

"By the American treaty with Japan in 1907-8,
Japanese immigrants are restricted in United States,
Canada, Hawaii, and Mexico, but under the present
condition, a special Amendment is needed in the treaty,
allowing the immigration to Mexico, where the Japanese
immigrants are necessary to cultivate Mexican lands."

THE TREATY OF 1907-8

The Japanese Government itself did not care to encourage the emigration of its citizens to the United States. In consequence, it was comparatively easy for the United States Government to make an arrangement, in 1907, whereby thereafter the Japanese Government should issue passports only to such members of the laboring class as had been residents in this country and were returning here, or were parents, wives or children of residents of this country, or had already

¹ Rafu-Shimpo, 1920 - Feb. 15.

² What their occupations are, I do not know.

REDIGION

d. F. Rojo, the new Herican Almondor to

"There are sta thousand Januaria continues of 1915, there are only 2650 settlers, an eller on F. 31-35-T.

Japanese tentgrants are restricted in Daired Traces.

Canada, Wawaii, and Weston, but under the present
condition, a special amendment is needed in the treety.

allowing the insulgration to Weston, where the dayanese
immigrants are necessary to delicivate Weston lands."

THE TREATY OF 1907-8

The Japanese Tovernment itself did not care to encourage the emigration of its ditiens to the United States of the domesquence it was comparatively easy for the United States Tovernment to make an errangeness the 1807, whereby thereafter the Japanese Covernment about dispus passports only to such newbers of the laboring class as had been residents in this country and were returning here, or were recents, where or dispusate that country, or has already children of residents of this country, or has already

Rafu-Sbiano, 1920 - Feb. 15.

What their occupations are, I do not know.

secured a right to agricultural land. The granting of passports to the non-laborers, that is to travelers, merchants, students, and others, remained as before. The immigration law of the United States was so amended as to give the President authority to exclude a race entering the continent of the United States from any country, to the "detriment of labor conditions." The President, under an order of March 14, 1907, denied admission to "Japanese and Worean laborers, skilled or unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada, Hawaii, and come therefrom" to the continental territory of the United States.....

In 1908 an agreement was reached between Japan and Canada by which the number of passports to be granted in any one year to Japanese emigrating to Canada was limited to 400, and the Japanese Government has also stopped the practise of the emigration companies, of sending contract laborers to Mexico.

THE JAFANESE CRUISER, THE YARUMO TO MEXICO

On January 12, 1920, the Japanese Cruiser, the Yakumo visited Mexico. With this visitation, the American press have reported the following:

¹ Jenks and Lauck, the Immigration Problem - F. 239-40

required a right to agricultured lend. The granting of resemble to the mon-laborare, that to to travelers, merchants, students, and others, remained as before. The immigration law of the United States was so anough as to give the fresident authority to exclude a recomment, to the fresident authority to exclude a recomment, to the feetiment of the United States from any standard, under an order of Varch 16, 1907, depled a duried to unexilled, who have received reservoirs to go to the timental territory of the United States. To the continent timental territory of the United States.....

In 1808 an agreement was recohed between Japan and Canada by which the number of passents to be granted in any one year to Japanese entereited to Canada was lied ted to 400, and the Japanese Powers and the practise of the entereit on domestics, of sending contract laborers to Weston.

THE PARAMEST CHUISER, THE YAKDUD

On January 18, 1920, the Japanese Croteer, the Values visited to the Value of the Collection, the

¹ Janks and lanck, the Lanterstion Froblem - F, 229-40

"Government reports that a recent big shipment of arms and ammunition to Mexico was escorted by a Japanese cruiser have been sent here for information of the Senate committee investigating the Mexican situation.

"The reports were made by Government agents in touch with conditions in Mexico.

"That Mexico had received war supplies from Japan and that official and unofficial Mexico has been entertaining with a show of enthusiasm officers and men from a Japanese warship was known, but until today agents gathering information for the committee had not learned of any direct connection between the two.

"The report, which has been forwarded to the War Department, is that the ship bearing the arms and ammunition reached Manzanille December 24. The Yakuma, manned by 800 officers and men, anchored alongside. Fart of the Yakuma's personnel were students from the Japanese military academy.

"Anticipating arrival of the warship there appeared at the port a committee representing the Mexican Department of War and marine which invited the commanding officer and as many of his organization as could to visit Mexico City.

"The cargo landed from the Japanese ship is one

7-

"Government reserve that a require the shirment of arms and ammunition to Weston was essential by a Jepanness organism have been ment there for information of the Senate countities investigating the Weston wit-

The reports were made by Towermann agents in touch with conditions in Mexico.

"That Mexico had received war supplied from Japan and that official and unofficial Mexico has been entertaining with a show of enthusiasm officers and wen from
a Japanese warehip was known, but until teday agents
gathering information for the committee had not learned
of any direct connection between the two.

"The report, which has been forwarded to the Var Popartment, is that the ship bearing the same and amounttion resched Vansantile Recember St. The Takurs, manual by 800 officers and men, anchored alongside. Fart of the Values's personnel were students from the Japanese milltery scedeny.

"Antidinating arrival of the warehin there appeared at the fort a constitue of the the fort and market of the constanting of there and as many of his organization as could to visit Newton Oity.

"The carron landed from the Japaners city to one

arranged for by Col. Emillo Cirlos, detained for a short time by port authorities at San Francisco when he returned to this country.

"To what extent Japanese arms and ammunition have been entering Mexico is unknown. Recent reports from Mexico indicate improvement in equipment of Federal troops.

"SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.-- Col. Emilio Cirlos of the Mexican army, who effected arrangements, according to San Antonio dispatches, for a shipment of arms and munitions from Japan to Mexico, was held here with his wife on Angel Island, in San Francisco Bay, for two days after their arrival from the Far East on a Japanese liner. They proceeded to Mexico upon their release. At the time of their detention immigration authorities would not divulge the reason for their action. Nothing has been made public since concerning the detention."

NO DRILLING BY JAPANESE IN MEXICO

Concerning the purchase of petroleum by Japanese capitalists, the Los Angeles Times said:--

"El PASO, Jan. 29. -- Reports that Japanese interests
were securing large grants of petroleum land on the Pacific
Coast of Mexico were denied yesterday by Plutarco Elias

¹ los Angeles Times; Jan. 13,1920

time by port authorities at the Francisco whee he returned to this country.

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"EAN FRAUCISCO, Jan. 12. -- COI. Emilio Cirics of the Mexican army, who effected arcangements, according to Can Antonio dispatches, for a chirmont of arms and munitions from Japan to Mexico, was held here with his wife on Angel taland, in Ban Francisco Bay, for two days after their arrival from the Far Kast on a Japanese liver, They produced to Mexico upon their release, at the time of their desention incoderates anthorities would not divnige the reason for their action. Nothing has been made poplic

NO VALUE OF SALVANCE

Consentation to endone the same and an artestant

student of Marico warm denied yearstay by Flutarco Fline

I los Angelos Times; Jan. 15,1620

Calles, Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor,
Senor Calles declared not a single Japanese had made
application to his department for petroleum concessions,
but added that if such application should be received
it would be given the same treatment as that accorded
applications from other foreigns."

END

Calles, Secretary of industry, Commerce and Labor, Senor Calles decisied not a single Japanese had ende application to his decestant for perceious concessions, but added that if such application should be received it would be given the same treatment as that accorded applications from other foreigns."

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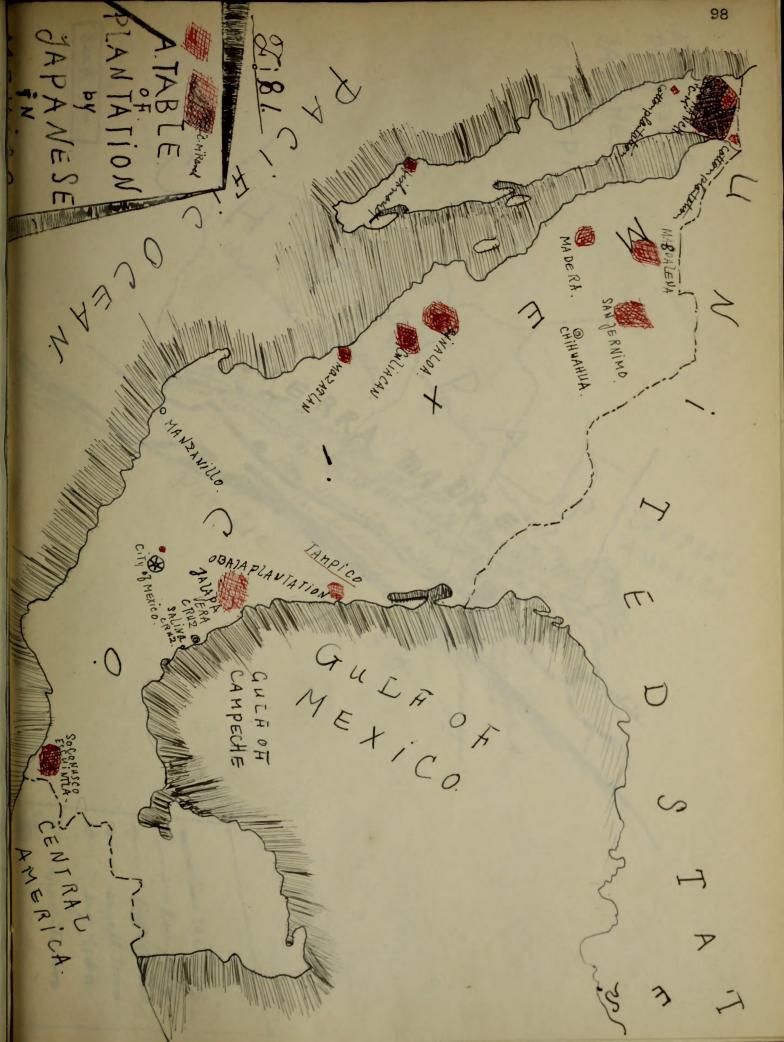
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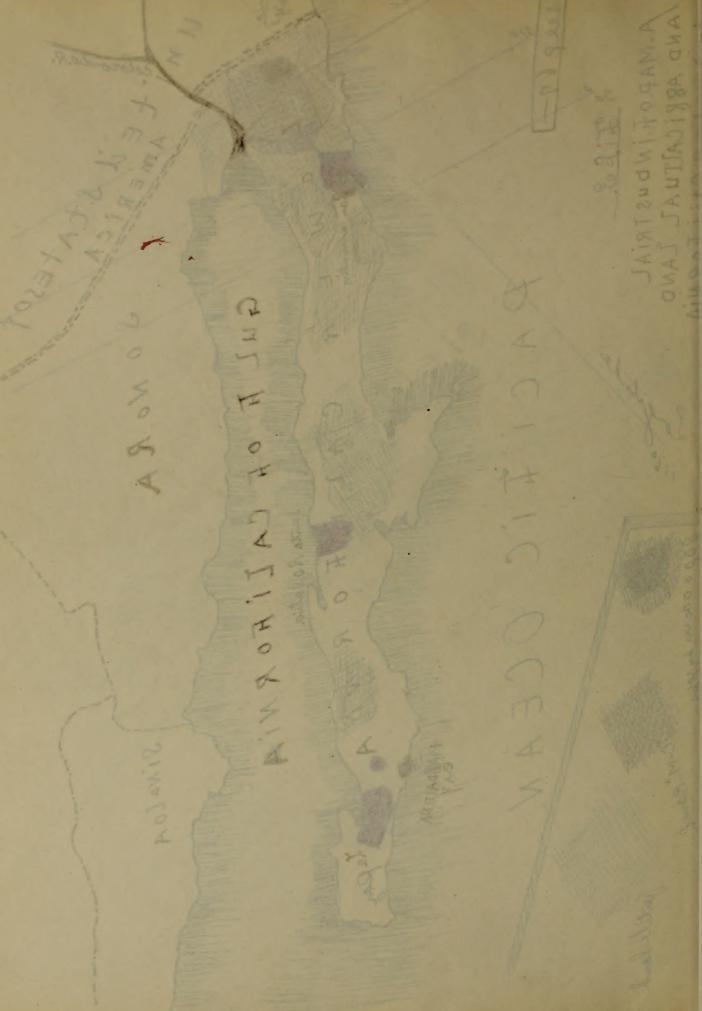
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